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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 16.

Railroad Strike Averted; Churchill for Wider Draft; U. S. Seeks to Pay Lodge

The World's Day—December 2, 1941

Strikes: General Rail Strike Avoided

Settlement of the railroad wage dispute, eliminating the threatened general railroad strike Dec. 7, was announced by Wayne L. Morse, chairman of the President's fact-finding board. [Page 3.]

A threatened C. I. O. strike was called off at the Bell Aircraft Corporation in Buffalo, N. Y. a both the union and company agreed to meet a Government conciliation panel in Washington to settle the wage dispute.

Arbitration of the "captive" coal mine dispute in New York by the President's special three-man board went into its seventh day.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board opened a hearing in Washington into a wage dispute of 800 Midwest truck operators and 225,000 truck drivers and teamsters.

In Europe: Churchill Wants Draft Extension

Prime Minister Churchill warned the House of Commons of a coming crisis of man power in Britain and proposed that military conscription ages be lowered to 18½ and raised to 50. [Page 7.]

Finnish Parliament has voted unanimously to restore sovereignty over territory ceded to Soviet Russia in Peace Treaty of March, 1940. Military administration is retained in the area during the emergency. [Page 7.]

New England: Lodge Land Payment Delayed

The War Department is seeking a legal means of paying $20,000 to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge for land at Nahant, Mass., which it has acquired from him. [Page 2.]

America's first railway fire and bomb defense car was given an initial tryout at Lynn, Mass. [Page 5.]

A vast scouting base for naval dirigibles is near completion at South Weymouth, Mass. [Page 5.]

Voters in Portland, Maine, approved city planning in a referendum. [Election news from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine: Page 2.]

Washington: 30 Accused of Auto Parts Thefts

F. B. I. agents seized 30 men in Detroit, Chicago and New York in connection with a stolen auto parts ring, alleged to have taken $1,000,000 worth of materials from the Ford Motor Company.

President Roosevelt conferred for the second consecutive day with military and diplomatic leaders in the midst of indications that a showdown between the United States and Japan is imminent. [Page 1.]

Steel plates were placed under a virtual rationing order by Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson as the first step toward instituting direct allocation of steel.

Christmas parties for selectees in every city, town and village in the United States was asked by Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense. [Page 20.]

The mayors of New York and Chicago, Fiorello H. La Guardia and Edward J. Kelly, respectively, urged a Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee to relax restrictions on allocations of raw materials to protect the nation's economic stability. [Page 8.]

National: 18 Guilty in Insubordination Case

A Federal Court jury in Minneapolis, Minn., convicted 18 defendants on charges of conspiracy to cause insubordination in the armed forces of the United States. [Page 3.]

Immediate non-stop air service between New York and Eire was offered by American Export Airlines as it filed application with the Civil Aeronautics Authority to operate the trans-Atlantic line.

Active participation in the 1942 Congressional elections was announced by the America First Committee in Chicago. It pledged non-partisan support to candidates who have sought "to avoid participation in the war."

War Summary: Nazis Capture Town in Libya

Nazi Armies broke out of the British encirclement in the Eastern Libyan desert, and captured the town of Rezegh. [Page 1.]

Germany claimed capture of 9,000 British prisoners and three generals, and destruction of 814 British tanks and 127 planes in the African war so far.

Russian advance west of Rostov-on-Don appeared to be still in progress although little detailed news was forthcoming. [Page 1.]

A raiding career was ended for the Nazi merchant cruiser Steiermark —nemesis of at least nine Allied merchant ships—when it was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The Sydney, however, was itself sunk with its entire complement. [Page 1.]

An Australian escort sloop, the Parramatta, was officially reported sunk with loss of 141 officers and men.

British shipping losses were set by the German High Command at 48 vessels totaling 231,870 tons sunk, and 38 vessels damaged during the month of November

Orient: Japan Continues Talks With U. S.

Japan continued negotiations with the United States although Washington viewed the Far Eastern situation as critical and unchanged. Japan's envoys called again at the State Department but apparently brought no Government reply to the official United States stand against aggression in Asia. [Page 1.]

Two Russian soldiers were shot fatally when a patrol of five crossed the eastern Manchukuo-Siberian border some 40 miles northwest of Vladivostok, Domei reported.

British Admiralty was reported by informed sources to have ordered all British China coast shipping to proceed immediately to the British port of Hong Kong.

All United States Marines have been evacuated from Shanghai on President Roosevelt's orders, the Navy disclosed.

Britain's new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales steamed into the great Singapore naval base at the head of a flotilla of powerful naval reinforcements.

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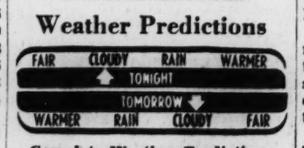


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

OPM Director Moves to Save Little Business

Hickey urges mandatory subcontracting of defense parts by large concerns.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big companies with defense contracts should be compelled to pass along subcontracts for parts to small concerns, to help them keep open, Edward V. Hickey, of the Office of Production Management, declared here today.

Mr. Hickey, State Director for Massachusetts of the branch of the OPM which is devoted to bringing small manufacturers into war production, made this public recommendation at the opening of the new OPM offices in Boston.

In calling for mandatory subcontracting, Mr. Hickey pointed out voluntary subcontracting would not bring about the necessary speeding up of production or the participation of small plants in defense work.

The new quarters of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution, which Mr. Hickey heads, is at 17 Court Street. The Division has 10 times as much space as it formerly had in the Federal Reserve Bank.

Room for Expansion

Room for a promised big expansion of the OPM staff to assist small business is provided by 15,000 feet on one floor. Another 10,000 feet on the floor above will be turned into an exhibit of things needed in defense. Small manufacturers thus will be able to see what parts are in demand and whether they can make them.

The building stands just across from the City Hall on one of the most historic sites in Boston. A tablet relates that Benjamin Franklin served as an apprentice there in the printing office of his brother, James, publisher of the New England Courant.

To back his plan of requiring large prime contractors with orders direct from the Government to subcontract for parts, Mr. Hickey cited an example in Boston.

Believed First Instance

A Government contract for 4,000,000 incendiary bombs has just been given here to six concerns, he said, with the requirement that each subcontract 60 per cent of the job.

This is the first instance of required subcontracting in the country, so far as he knew, Mr. Hickey commented.

As each bomb will cost about

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Honors Piling Up For an 'Unsung Hero'

Private Francis E. Jones knows that the Army has a heart.

As a member of the Yale varsity football squad young Mr. Jones seemed certain to win the cherished Y when Uncle Sam came along and inducted him into the Army the week before the Harvard game.

Notified at Fort Devens on Sunday that he had been invited to be an honored guest at John Shepard, 3rd's, annual Yankee Network dinner for "Unsung Heroes" of the gridiron next Thursday, Private Jones met further disappointment when he received orders yesterday to leave for Camp Lee, Va., today.

Then things began to happen. Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, heard of Private Jones's plight, got on the telephone, and ordered a delay of transfer. As a result, Private Jones not only will join 17 other "unsung heroes" but Army officials insist they will deliver him to the door in a jeep car.

Preventable Fires Costly For Defense

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A small fire breaks out in a piece of machinery in a great defense plant at Fall River, Mass. A mistake in judgment is made. A watchman, left to guard the vast assemblage of vital equipment and materials, turns off the automatic sprinklers.

Because of this flames sweep uncontrolled through the great Firestone rubber and latex plant until they do damage estimated at $14,000,000 to $15,000,000—the greatest single fire loss under the current defense program.

Among the five large buildings which go down is a 73-year-old granite structure containing one-tenth of the Government's reserve rubber supply.

A tragedy of national defense—yet not an isolated story!

Try to Fight Fires

According to officials of the Nation Fire Protection Association, of Boston, untrained employees often turn off automatic sprinklers during industrial fires, thus converting small fires into virtual national disasters.

Untrained employees not only turn off the sprinklers, the N. F. P. A. experts disclose—they try

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Moon Man Grins and Stars Wink —Curlyhead's Wish a Command

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The tousled head cuddles into the pillow, and murmurs drowsily. "I want a doll . . . some crayons . . . a boat with a sail . . . a big, big Christmas tree . . . and . . ." The voice trails off into dreamland.

Outside the white-curtained window, Mr. Man-in-the-Moon grins knowingly, and the stars wink back. For the little plea is as mighty as a queen's command. Far away it is heard and obeyed. Saws buzz. Factories rush to keep up with the biggest toy business they've known for 10 years.

Happy fathers are whistling to the tune of a steady job these days, and jingling more spending coin in their pockets than they've had for months—perhaps years. Toy factories are responding like a motor to the throttle.

No Priorities Shadow

Even the lengthening shadow of priorities has failed to fall across the toy trade this year. Deliveries of metals, wood, cardboard and paper are slower, it's true, but they're coming through, according to George A. Fox, Manager of the game department of Milton Bradley Company of Springfield, and past President of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States.

As to next year—that's another story, admits Mr. Fox, who is also a member of the Defense Advisory Committee of the Association. It may mean plastics. A few have been tried out already. But it takes people a little while to get used to innovations.

Before the days of convoys and submarines, Milton Bradley toys were world travelers. They journeyed across oceans and deserts to dark-skinned youngsters in Persia, and slant-eyed babies in China. But the course of the stream has changed with the war. Now it's boys and girls in Latin America whose faces light up when the Milton Bradley shipments arrive.

They're doing a promising business in the good-neighbor countries, Mr. Fox reports, and youngsters there will be reading game directions in their own language this coming Christmas.

Mr. Fox, who can look back on 50 years in the toy business, has seen it jump the ocean from Germany to America, grow from a mongrel industry into streamlined production, and race smartly into the millions.

American-Made Things Best

When the Germans marched across Belgium in 1914, they lost forever their place as toy capital of the world. They were busy making guns, not toys. Exports stopped, and Americans picked up the business for keeps. The only major items in the toy category to cross

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Cruiser Lost Sinking Raider; U. S.-Tokyo Showdown Nears; Nazi Defeat in Russia Grows

Despite Far East crisis officials see wide gains for democracy on world front.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—As continued American-Japanese talks failed to break the somber Far Eastern impasse, high officials here recently have assessed the world situation as it affects the United States and have found a marked improvement in recent months.

For the second consecutive day, President Roosevelt went into consultation with diplomatic and military leaders in the face of increasing indications that the United States and Japan are heading toward a definite showdown.

Almost every important world sector indicates that embattled democracy, to which this country is lending increasing support, is making tangible progress against totalitarian aggression and diplomacy.

In Latin America. As described here, the last 12 months or so have given the United States all the "breaks" in Latin America and there is every indication that this will continue to be true. During the past year, Latin-American opinion, particularly with the man-in-the-street, has swung strongly behind the United States' efforts to organize hemispheric defense and to insure the defeat of the Axis.

[In Havana, President Batista, after an all-night meeting of the Cabinet and leaders of Cuba's political parties, said he would submit to Congress a message asking declaration of a state of emergency and emphasized the need to give immediate support for United States and continental defense. Oscar Gans, Minister of Labor, said negotiations were under way whereby the United States would hire 2,500 Cuban workers for Panama Canal defense projects.]

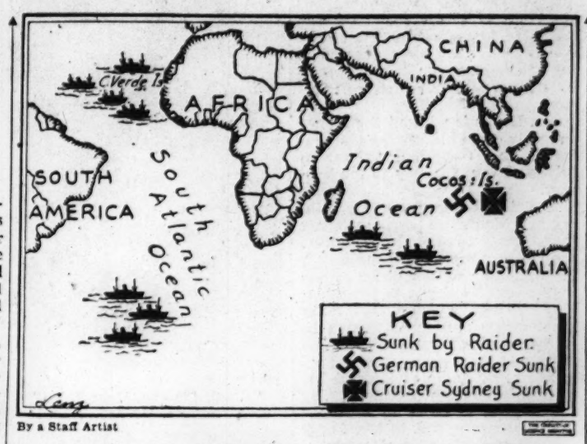
American officials are especially pleased over news from Argentina and Brazil, probably the two most strategically and diplomatically important countries in South America. As one official put it, the average Argentinian, as distinguished from the Government, has become 100 per cent more sympathetic and favorable to the United States during the past year.

A similar situation exists in Brazil, where the Government has taken a number of significant steps to convince both the Brazilian Army and the rest of Latin America that the largest South American country is ranged unequivocally beside the United States. The single outstanding difficulty between the United States and Brazil at present is the former's inability to deliver all the equipment necessary for Brazilian national defense. Increasing American production, however, is expected to rectify this.

The most ticklish spot in Latin America, it is felt, is Chile where the passing of President Cerda has left a confused political situation. It is believed that, if the Rightists do not approve of Dr. Cerda's

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

U. S. pressing Japan for quick answer: Page 6.



By a Staff Artist

Cruiser and Raider Sink Each Other

Before being destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney—which itself was sunk in the engagement—the Nazi raider Steiermark was known to have sunk nine British or Allied merchant ships. The distribution and location of these sinkings are indicated by the small black ships.

Nazi Retreat Continues Before Soviets at Rostov

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 2

The Soviet Government today said the German retreat from Rostov continued, with Red Army supplies bolstered by vast quantities of captured equipment.

The southern offensive—sprung by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko soon after German troops entered Rostov 10 days ago—was declared in a communiqué radiocast by Moscow to be "at its height."

Heavy engagements were indicated in the battle of Moscow by a declaration that "on the western front, enemy attacks resulted in heavy losses."

A correspondent of Pravda, Communist Party organ, reported that a German attack with three divisions in the Klin and Volokolamsk sectors had been repulsed.

Klin is 50 miles northwest and Volokolamsk 65 miles northwest of the capital.

Bars Further Advance

At Kuibyshev, the secondary capital of Russia, spokesman S. A. Lozovsky declared in a press conference that "the rout of Gen. Ewald von Kleist's Army at Rostov puts an end to tales about the invincibility of the German Army and bars the way for a further advance of the invaders."

Successful Soviet counterattacks on the Moscow front and expulsion of Finnish troops from four heights in Southern Karelia, as well as the continuing German withdrawal along the shore of the Sea of Azov, were reported in London.

Nazis Lose Much Booty

German armored and infantry units were declared to be heading back to Mariupol, 100 miles west of Rostov, with the expectation of making a stand between hills and coast at that city which they captured Oct. 7.

The Soviet Information Bureau said "incomplete and preliminary figures" disclosed that Red Army troops in the southern offensive had captured 118 tanks, 210 guns, 306 machine-guns, 178 mortars, 4,050 rifles, and large quantities of other arms and military supplies from the forces of General von Kleist.

In addition to the captured equipment, much of which presumably can be salvaged, 102 planes were said to have been shot down by Russian fighter planes and ground gunners in seven days of fighting within the Rostov area.

Meanwhile the Germans said that German troops, battering at the Russian lines before Moscow, had penetrated deep into the Capital's defensive system.

On the southern end of the eastern front, where the Germans have acknowledged their withdrawal from Rostov-on-the-Don under heavy Russian attacks, the High Command said that bitter fighting was continuing, but gave no details.

At Leningrad, on the northern flank, the Germans said their troops had beaten back renewed Russian efforts to break through encircling lines. The Russian assaults, a communiqué said, were preceded by violent artillery preparation.

What Is 'Blitzkrieg'? Goebbels' Definition

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebels, in an address at Berlin University, defined blitzkrieg as "a meaningful joining of modern politics and modern war leadership."

Of his own function Dr. Goebbels said frequent silences of the German press and radio respecting military developments had a subtle purpose.

"It sometimes suits us to give the British momentarily a psychological advantage," he said, "because we follow with reports of substantial successes and thereby win the permanent advantage."

He said the present "great hour demands all of us but promises the nation the highest award."

Flier Spans Ocean In 8 Hrs. 23 Min.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A record eastward crossing of the Atlantic in 8 hours and 23 minutes was credited by the Air Ministry yesterday to Capt. O. P. Jones, former Imperial Airways and British overseas airways flier.

The Ministry's news service said that Captain Jones put his United States-built Liberator bomber down in Britain 22 minutes ahead of the previous fastest time, shared by another Liberator and a United States-built Boeing.

'Seeing Eye' Dogs Get Special Rights

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 2

"Seeing-eye" dogs, which act as guides for the blind, had their day in Congress yesterday.

The House paused long enough in its consideration of national legislation to pass a Senate approved bill allowing these dogs to enter Government buildings when accompanied by their masters. Dogs are not now allowed in Federal buildings.

German Steiermark and Australian Sydney go down; Warship likely accompanied Nazi.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A naval action in which the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser Sydney sank the heavily-armed German merchant raider, Steiermark, a vessel of 9,400 tons, but was lost itself, was announced today by the Australian Government. Action was believed to have taken place in the vicinity of the Cocos Islands off Australia.

Prime Minister John Curtin, at Canberra, said the full complement of the Sydney's 42 officers and 603 men was missing.

[The Nazi raider Steiermark was known to have been accompanied on some of its forays by a German pocket battleship, and observers held that it was possible that a Nazi naval vessel might have been with the raider when it met the Sydney. This would account for the fact that the Sydney which obviously had stronger fire power than the raider, was sunk.]

A communiqué issued by the Ministry of Information said:

"The information was obtained from survivors from the enemy ship who were picked up some time after the action.

"No subsequent communication has been received from H. M. S. Sydney, and it must be presumed she has been lost. Extensive search by air and surface units to locate survivors continues."

The date of the action was not given, but the announcement said that next of kin of the missing were informed Nov. 26.

Used Name "Kormoran"

The British Admiralty, which identified the destroyed German raider as the Steiermark, said it "has been known for some time as Raider No. 41 and had been sailing under the name of Kormoran."

As Raider No. 41 it had sunk nine British, British-allied or neutral ships in the area of the Cape Verde Islands in the Eastern Atlantic, in the South Atlantic and in the Indian Ocean, the Admiralty declared.

"Like other raiders," the Admiralty continued, "she has indulged from time to time in various disguises and has borne the flag of any nationality which her captain deemed at the time to suit his purpose."

The Admiralty in London said: "It is known that she carried at least six 5.9-inch guns, two aircraft and further was fitted with underwater torpedo tubes in addition to those fitted on deck. She had a speed of 18 knots and a complement of 400 officers and men. She was a formidable vessel."

The Sydney, a vessel of 6,830 tons, was completed in 1934.

It was a namesake of the Australian vessel which sank the famous commerce raider of the German fleet, the Emden, in the World War.

The Sydney had eight six-inch guns, eight four-inch antiaircraft guns and a number of smaller guns. It carried one airplane

Allied Victims

The nine ships sunk, listed by the Admiralty were:

Antonis (Greek) 3,729 tons, British Union (British) 6,987 tons, Afric Star (British) 11,900 tons, Eurylochus (British) 5,723 tons, all lost in the Cape Verde Islands area; Agnita (British), 3,522 tons, Craftsman (British) 8,022 tons, all in South Atlantic; Velebit (Yugoslav) 4,153 tons, Mareeba (British) 3,472 tons, Stamatios G. Embiricos (Greek) 3,941 tons, all in Indian Ocean.

[New York sources reported previously that the Afric Star had been sunk on March 13, 1941.]

The Admiralty said that for one period of three months, between June 26 and Sept. 26 this year, the Steiermark "dared not go on trade routes even disguised, for she realized the sinking of the Velebit and Mareeba must have given away her position."

Then it sank the Stamatios G. Embiricos, the Admiralty said, and "again her position was given by the mere fact of this one success, and she spent two months trying to elude the naval patrols."

Aid to Singapore

SINGAPORE, Dec. 2 (AP)—Great Britain's new 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales steamed into the huge Singapore naval base today at the head of a flotilla of advance units of the Royal Navy's newly formed Eastern Fleet, which supplants the former China Station command.

The Prince of Wales, which took a major role in the sinking of the Bismarck last May, flew the flag of the new commander of the Eastern Fleet, Admiral Sir Tom Phillips.

Libya: Axis Gains—But Is Air Edge Lost?

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, formerly accredited to the British Middle East Command.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Germans have succeeded in joining their two Panzer divisions in the fighting in the Libyan Desert by cutting through the British corridor to Tobruk and the British have lost Rezegh and Bir El Hamed in the battle, the British admitted today.

[The success of a part of German Gen. Erwin Rommel's armored forces in driving through the British lines from the west probably means the combined force now hemmed in along the coast east of Tobruk can break the encirclement and escape again to the west, an authoritative source said in London.]

He said the link with Tobruk was not broken despite the Axis thrust, and the communiqué declared the British retained air superiority for blasting Axis tanks.

Both sides now were stated to be reforming and regrouping their forces for another battle, and British reinforcements were said to be reaching the field in a steady stream.

Reports here said some of these reinforcements were being landed at Tobruk by the Royal Navy.

General Rommel apparently threw all his armored reserves into the balance, using the 15th Panzer Division, which had suffered comparatively little in the previous fighting, to hammer a way through the British lines to remnants of the 21st Division in the east.

Junction between the two elements of the German Army was made near Zaarran, about six miles northeast of Rezegh, the bulletin said.

Military quarters here said that British forces north of Rezegh, between El Duda and the port of Tobruk, apparently still were holding their ground.

The British said cleanup of the border region was continuing and that Sidi Omar Nuovo, near the Libyan coast, fell to two Punjab battalions two days ago. Axis forces strongly entrenched there with machine guns, antitank guns and mortars had held out since the capture of nearby Sidi Omar on the border. Four hundred prisoners were taken after heavy shelling, some of it at a range of only 50 yards.

The most important facts emerging from the current Libyan operations are British ability to retain control of the skies and apparent Axis inability to muster enough planes to challenge this control.

For the first time in the war the British entered a campaign with air superiority. And this superiority was further secured by a comfortable margin. This explains, among other things, the gradual reduction in recent months of RAF activity over Germany. Unit after unit was quietly withdrawn from operations, re-equipped for desert flying and transferred to North Africa.

This does not warrant the conclusion that Britain has finally renounced the "master plan" for systematic bombing of the Continent as a major factor in winning the war. It is rather an adjournment, an admission after much trial and error of the obvious fact that enough planes are not yet available to do the job effectively.

Far more significant from the strategic standpoint is that the British have apparently learned from the German example to concentrate their resources at a point where they can be effective and achieve a decision, rather than scattering them thinly over many

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

New Air Line to Link Washington to Cairo

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 2

A new United States-to-Cairo air line was forecast today by Brig. Gen. Elmer E. Adler, lend-lease Co-ordinator in Cairo.

"A Cairo-to-Washington air link—regular weekly service operated by a special ferry command service of the United States Army Air Force—will be America's lifeline with a big organization being established here to help the British forces under the Lend Lease Act," General Adler said.

Saltonstall Seeking Competent Man to Serve as Commissioner of Taxation

Puzzle: How to Pay Senator For Land Taken at Nahant?

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts today stands to lose more than $20,000 unless his attorneys can find a legal method for him to accept the money due for the Nahant property recently taken by the War Department.

The United States Code is responsible for gumming up the usually smooth process of paying a man for land taken through condemnation proceedings. Not only does the law, under customary circumstances a workable and practical statute, prohibit a member of Congress from entering into a contract with the Federal Government, but also prevents Congressmen from accepting any money beyond their regular salaries.

The first obstacle—that of contracting with an M. C.—was erased by a Court order condemning the land and ordering its seizure by the United States for use by the War Department. This obviated any necessity for a contract between the Government and Senator Lodge.

The Government offered the Senator more than $20,000 for the land, and paid this amount into Court. Attorneys for Mr. Lodge indicated that this was satisfactory, although the property at one time had been valued at more than $50,000.

From then on the ordinary method of proceeding for a landowner with whom the Government was barred from dealing would be for the landowner to sell his land or interest in it to a third party. The latter would then collect the sales price from the Government.

Senator Lodge, however, refused to allow himself to be drawn into a transaction out of which capital might later be made by a scandal-seeking opponent. Under the inevitable investigation which will follow the current emergency, the use of a straw man by a public official, even for the most innocent purpose, would provide the highest caliber propaganda for a political campaigner not too careful of his charges.

And there the negotiations have stalled. The War Department has the land, with several parcels also from Mr. Lodge's neighbors on the North Shore. They are proceeding with their plans for its use, reportedly for a fort or antiaircraft station.

Mr. Lodge is without the money properly owed him by the Government. The Government has the money it wants to pay to the Senator.

The situation is apparently without precedent. The Lodge attorneys may have to ask the Court to order the Government to pay the money or seek some similar order of disbursement. No doubt they want to avoid a trial which would make the Senator appear as though he were haggling over the price for the land.

One other angle of interest has cropped up in the proceedings. In condemning and seizing the land, the Government left to Mr. Lodge a small triangle of real estate at a fork in the roads near his former property. This was done at the Senator's request to retain voting residence in the Town.

Collection for Connoisseurs

You are invited to see a collection of old harem brocades and embroideries from Constantinople.

There are panels, squares suitable for tables, wall hangings, spreads and many small pieces for pillows, bags and the like.

The collection represents both the flamboyance of oriental color and design and the exquisite delicacy of hand stitching later copied by the French.

Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street
WELLESLEY HYANNIS PALM BEACH

Wide World

"Dutch Guiana, Here I Am"

Capt. Roger H. Williams, engineer officer of Natick, Mass., had the honor of being one of the first United States Army men to set foot on Dutch Guiana soil when the United States force, guarding the bauxite mines in the South American colony, established their headquarters in Paramaribo, according to an announcement made in Washington by the War Department. Father of two small children, Captain Williams received his R. O. T. C. commission upon graduation from M. I. T. in 1934.

'Bossy' Gillis Puts Color In Mayoral Race

By the Associated Press

Prospects of occasional rain faced voters today as six Massachusetts cities conducted mayoralty elections.

Mayors will be chosen in Newburyport, Northampton, Brockton, Salem, Gloucester and Chicopee. Contests for minor offices were waged in Quincy and Holyoke.

In a colorful campaign for the Newburyport Mayor's office, former Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, now serving a jail term for criminal libel, opposed John M. Kelleher, who operates a dance hall.

Mayor Fred D. Rowe of Brockton sought re-election after a bitter campaign. His opponent was State Representative Joseph H. Downey.

Interest appeared at a peak in Salem, where the registration of 23,249 voters was the highest ever for a municipal election. Mayor Edward A. Coffey, seeking a third term, and State Representative James A. Tobin are the contestants.

Also seeking a third term was Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen of Gloucester. He was opposed by Alderman Donald J. Ross.

Northampton's contest was enlivened by the sticker candidacy of Mrs. Julia Hopkins, running as an independent against two regularly nominated men.

Seven candidates vied for the Mayor's chair in Chicopee.

'Bossy,' in Jail, Waits

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—Former Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, now a jail inmate, and John M. Kelleher, a ballroom proprietor, battled for the Mayoralty in this sea coast city's municipal election today.

The red-headed "Bossy," serving a nine-month term for criminal libel upon a judge in his newspaper, the Asbestos,' wound up his campaign last night by listening in the jail to one of his own radio addresses.

The speech, dictated from notes written on old paper bags, was placed on a recording at the jail, and then was broadcast from a Salem radio station.

Mr. Gillis, relaxing from his job of shoveling coal at the jail, was surrounded by 50 other inmates, all applauding heartily, as he listened to his address.

He was unsuccessful in efforts to obtain a parole, and his "outside" campaign was conducted by his wife. Mr. Gillis, three times Mayor, defeated Mr. Kelleher for the office four years ago, 1,861 to 1,329.

Safe Record Maintained By 95 Bakery Vehicles

During the month of November the General Baking Company has concentrated on safe driving in all their plants.

A. H. Huggins, manager, reported that from the Roxbury plant 95 vehicles operated 98,885 miles without an accident of any kind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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City Planning Wins in First City in Maine

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine's metropolis, adopted a city planning program by affirmative action on a referendum at yesterday's municipal election—one of four in the State.

South Portland, Bangor and Rockland also elected city officials. Only in Rockland was the voting partisan.

The planning program, in the form of an amendment to Portland's zoning ordinance, carried by a margin of approximately 2 to 1.

George A. Harrison, Canadian National Railways Passenger Traffic Manager at Portland, won a five-year term on the City Council, defeating incumbent Councillor William J. Ward and two other aspirants. Ward had sought a third term.

In Bangor, William A. Curran, retired merchant, Dr. Henry C. Knowlton, a physician, and Harold E. Kelleher, an undertaker, won seats on the Council. They were high in a field of nine candidates. Curran led with 1,440 votes, Dr. Knowlton had 1,332 and Kelleher 1,210.

The victors will serve three years, replacing incumbents who did not seek re-election.

Rockland's Republican Mayor Edwa ' R. Veazie won a third term by a vote of 1,562 to 1,363 for Charles H. Berry (D). In the last biennial election, Veazie received 1,699 to 1,592 for his Democratic opponent.

Portland's total vote—6,236—was the smallest since the City adopted Council-Manager Government in 1923. The registered vote totals 30,000.

Harrison received 3,668 votes to 1,539 for Ward, 837 for William H. O'Brion, and 192 for David Glovsky.

South Portland elected Leroy W. Higgins, an incumbent, and Raymond L. Henley to three-year Council terms, and Theodore E. Edwards, to an unexpired term of one year.

Republicans All Win

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 2 (AP)—A group of youthful Republican candidates were swept into in the biennial city election yesterday to end a ten-year Democratic regime.

Russell W. Hinman, manufacturer and son of George E. Hinman, retired Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, was elected Mayor by a 40-vote majority over incumbent Pierce J. Laramee, a State Senator who was seeking his fourth term in City Hall. Mr. Hinman received 2,187 votes and Mr. Laramee 2,147.

Republicans gained five of the seven aldermanic seats, reversing the Democrats' current majority on the Board.

Democrats All Win

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 2 (AP)—Democratic incumbents, headed by Mayor William P. Barber, won the four posts contested yesterday in Putnam's biennial election, Mr. Barber defeating Jean Bachand, Republican, 1,436 votes to 1,125. Both Mr. Barber and Mr. Bachand are attorneys.

The other offices contested were Alderman-at-Large, Treasurer and Tax Collector.

Virtually no campaign was conducted by either party, and 2,630 of Putnam's approximately 3,700 eligible voters cast ballots.

Mayor Barber, starting his second term, also holds the offices of City Court Judge, Education Board Chairman and member of the Board of Finance.

By a Staff Photographer

Oriental Authors Urge Peace

Miss Helena Gin-Chiu Kuo, a Chinese (left), and Miss Haru Matsui, a Japanese, both authors, photographed at the weekly meeting of a University Extension Course at the State House in Boston.

Women of World Are Urged To Get Together Against War

Speaking for the people of their respective countries, two attractive young women—one a native of China, and the other of Japan—declared last night that it is the Japanese militarists who have prolonged the war in the Far East, and that 95 per cent of the Japanese people today hope for an end to hostilities and the return of friendly relations with the United States.

Miss Haru Matsui, a Japanese author, born and educated in Tokio, shared the same platform with Miss Helena Gin-Chiu Kuo, a graduate of the University of Shanghai, and also an author, at the regular weekly meeting of the University Extension course, "This Changing World," in Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

Neither Miss Kuo nor Miss Matsui had met prior to their present lecture tour, although each had independently advocated peace in the Far East. Miss Kuo, for some time a guest journalist for a London newspaper before coming to the United States, had been a stanch supporter of Free China. Miss Matsui, who stated frankly that she would be imprisoned with other well-known Japanese liberals if she returned to Japan, had long advocated relief for China.

Brought together by their lecture bureau only recently, the young women have become firm friends, and each expressed the opinion that women all over the world, regardless of race or creed, have so much in common that, if they could get together, there would be no more war.

Both were dressed in native costume, and devoted much of their talk to explaining the role of women in the Far East. Far from being a debate, since both held similar views, the lecture became more of a friendly discussion between the two, with each alternating before the microphone as such feminine subjects as clothes, marriage customs, the preparation of food, and housewifely tasks were taken up.

Miss Matsui, whose married name is Mrs. Ishigaki, described the way in which even Japanese men with most modern Western ideas still cling to tradition and keep women in the background.

Dorchester D. A. R. Plans Annual Bazaar

Old Blake House Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its annual chapter bazaar and bridge tea tomorrow at the home of Mrs. John C. Clapp, 42 Salcombe Street, Dorchester.

In charge of arrangements is Mrs. Cornelius L. Van Schagen, General Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Irving R. Merriam and Mrs. Miles N. Clair.

Doing His Bit for Canine Relief

By a Staff Photographer

Rex Proves a Good Collector

Rex, the pet German police dog of the Animal Rescue League, trots among the folks at the League's annual Fairs gathering coins for his less fortunate friends in the animal kingdom. Here Miss Austra Upley of Billerica, Mass., is finding it impossible to resist his appeal. Rex belongs to Arthur C. Sawyer of Boston, and has been helping the Animal Rescue League for quite a number of years. The Fair, held yesterday and today at the Copley Plaza Hotel, is now 39 years old. Bric-a-brac from Christmas cards and babies' toys to potted plants are sold over the counter.

Long Won't Be Reappointed If Able Successor Is Found

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If Gov. Leverett Saltonstall can persuade a competent man to accept the time-consuming, problem-filled position of State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long is scheduled to lose the post he has held since 1920, Beacon Hill informants insist.

Mr. Long's present term ends on Dec. 15. For some time it is understood, the Governor has been conducting a search for an able person willing to take over the $7,500-a-year job. Many political job-seekers would be willing to accept the appointment but the Governor insists the appointee be extremely competent, so important is the position.

If such a person cannot be found, Mr. Long will be reappointed, it is learned, but the reappointment will be made with reluctance. The Commissioner was originally appointed in 1920 by Gov. Calvin Coolidge for whom he served as Chief Secretary.

Estimates Displease Governor

Among the factors detrimental to Mr. Long's continuation in State service is his frequent over-estimates of yield from State tax sources. The latest such estimate is his prediction that the new 5 per cent tax on meals, $1 or over will produce $2,000,000. Governor Saltonstall, in a message to the Legislature opposing the tax, insisted the yield would be only $800,000 and characterized the Long estimate as "fantastic."

On earlier occasion the Commissioner's estimates have caused the Governor considerable trouble. Because 1939 revenue did not meet Mr. Long's predictions, the Governor's first year in office ended with a substantial cash deficit.

The Governor has numerous other cudgels to swing at Mr. Long, not the least of which was Mr. Long's recent ruling practically barring public examination of tax abatement records. The Chief Executive finally forced the Commissioner to reverse his ruling.

But the Long post is only one of many the Governor is scheduled to fill this month.

Major Jobs Open

Tomorrow 11 major positions are open for appointments or reappointments through expiration of incumbent terms.

The majority of the incumbents are expected to be reappointed. These include Arthur T. Lyman, $6,000-a-year State Commissioner of Correction, who has held the post since July, 1934. Although a Yankee Democrat, his reappointment is almost a foregone conclusion, his work as Commissioner having been approved widely.

Another believed sure of reappointment is Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and a Democratic appointee of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He receives $4,000 a year.

Raymond J. Kenney, who was advanced from Director of State Division of Parks and Recreation to State Commissioner of Conservation in March, 1940, will be reappointed also. It is understood. Mr. Kenney succeeded Ernest J. Dean who resigned rather than face ouster proceedings brought in connection with hurricane contracts. The position pays $6,000 a year.

Charles H. Connors, $5,000-a-year Chairman of the State Racing Commission, who survived a Saltonstall purge of the Commission early in the present administration, is reasonably certai not a new term.

Slated to be ousted from State service is John J. Curley, brother of former Gov. James M. Curley. He was appointed member of the State Public Utilities Commission by his Gubernatorial brother in December, 1936. The salary is $7,000 a year.

Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston is expected to succeed Mr. Curley, the political grapevine reports.

The political woods are full of candidates for Paul C. Ryan's post as Associate Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Ryan, a former newspaperman, served as Chief Secretary to former Governor Hurley who rewarded him with the $6,000-a-year Public Works post in October, 1938. Mr. Ryan is not expecting reappointment.

Chief among the candidates for the job are Philip G. Bowker, former Republican Representative from Brookline and present member of the Metropolitan District Commission, a $2,500-a-year post, and Russell D. Chase, former Republican Senator from Springfield.

The G. O. P. now controls the Public Works Commission, the other two members being Republicans.

Galusha to Succeed Casey

William Casey, appointed by former Governor Hurley in 1938 as State Commissioner of Agriculture at $6,000 a year, is scheduled to ride the political chute. To succeed him Governor Saltonstall is expected to name Mark H. Galusha, a Williamstown farmer and first Assistant Secretary to the Governor. Before joining the Governor's secretarial staff, Mr. Galusha was Director of Livestock Disease Control in the Agriculture Department.

Many candidates are seeking James E. Agnew's $5,000-a-year job as Director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. Mr. Agnew, a Hurley appointee, is scheduled to leave State service. Among those seeking his position are Patrick J. Hehir, Mr. Agnew's predecessor; William W. Ollendorff of West Medway, a former legislator and former member of the Executive Council, who helped establish the State sporting club organization; Representative Harland Burke (R) of Ipswich; and Horatio du Mont, of Greenfield. Mr. Hehir, who was ousted by Mr. Hurley, is given the inside track for the appointment.

Melvin B. Breath (D) of Chelsea, member of the Metropolitan District Commission, is expected to lose his position to Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose. It pays $2,500 a year.

Among the candidates seeking to succeed the late Michael F. Phelan (D) of Lynn as member of the State Labor Relations Board, a $6,000 a year position, is Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill, and Oren Kenney, prominent in young Republican circles.

Carroll Term to End

Whether Henry A. Harper will be reappointed to his $2,500 position as member of the State Board of Registration of Bargers is unknown. John Carroll, Chairman of State Housing Board, also comes to the end of his term. His position pays $20 a day, not to exceed $2,500 in any one year.

On Dec. 13 Patrick J. Moynihan, $7,000-a-year Democratic Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, comes to the end of his three-year term, having been appointed by Mr. Hurley in 1938. The Governor is seeking a competent man to succeed Mr. Moynihan, believing this position should be filled by an administration man. Mr. Moynihan, however, is well liked in circles interested in improving State administration. Thus, if the Governor fails to find just the man he wants for the job, Mr. Moynihan might be reappointed.

The major posts to be filled by Governor Saltonstall during December carry salaries totalling $70,500 a year, a tempting sum for political followers. Not all of the Governor's henchmen are going to hail his reappointment of several Democrats.

Edgar M. Mills

Increase in Navy Enlistments Urged by Rear Admiral Nimitz

Defense News in Brief

Navy Enlistment Stepup Seen—The present Navy procurement program calling for the enlistment of 13,000 men a month should be stepped up to 15,000 men a month beginning Jan. 1 and to 16,000 men a month beginning July 1, Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. N., told a graduating class of the Navy's War College at Newport, R. I., today.

While asserting that every effort is being made to maintain the service of Navy personnel on a voluntary basis, the Rear Admiral said that for the past three months enlistments averaged about 10,500 men a month. He said that in order to avoid going to the draft for men, the Navy had advertised in newspapers in 28 States and that recruiting had improved in those States.

"I regret to state that incidents like the Kearny, Reuben James, and Salinas (torpedoed U. S. Naval vessels) have adversely affected enlistments, and several weeks are required by the recruiting service to recover from them," Rear Admiral Nimitz told the class.

The Rear Admiral told the class that completion of the course marked "only the beginning of a period of enlarged usefulness — of wider horizons. In normal peacetimes it is sometimes difficult for the staff to prepare problems that appear convincingly real—real enough to excite the full efforts of the students in their solution.

"How different now! The whole International situation; the local problems that await solution in every direction; the Mediterranean, the Far East; the North Atlantic; the Black Sea;—each of these areas presents a challenge to the imagination that your course will help you attack with some degree of confidence."

Sub to be Launched—At the Portsmouth Navy Yard tomorrow morning another submarine will be launched in the nation's vast shipbuilding program when the USS Halibut slides down the ways. Mrs. Paul P. Blackburn, wife of Captain Blackburn, U. S. N. (Ret.) director of the United States Naval Reserve in the Third Naval District, New York, will sponsor the submersible.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Civilian defense will be discussed by Mrs. William Kirlin of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety before the Works Projects Administration Community Recreation forum. Musical entertainment will also be included in this program. At the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, 276 Amory Street, at 8 p. m.

"Responsible Administration and the Instinct of Workmanship" will be the title of a Lowell Institute lecture of the "Belief in the Common Man" series by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

One-Act plays presented and produced by the Portia Players, the dramatic society of Portia Law School and Calvin Coolidge College. The plays are as follows: "Free Exchange," "Company," and "Indian Summer." Tickets may be procured at the College, Mt. Vernon Street, or at the Peabody Playhouse, where the production will take place. The time will be 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Historic Textiles" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

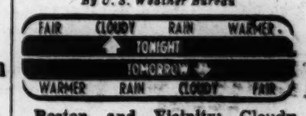
The Karolik collection of 18th century American arts will be placed on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts during their regular hours. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday. The Museum is closed Mondays. The collection is to be on exhibition for an indefinite period.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with no important temperature changes tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; gentle variable winds.

Maine: Cloudy, warmer extreme north portion tonight; Wednesday fair, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Wednesday, little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, occasional liight rain along the south shore tonight and Wednesday, little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	34	New Orleans	62	52
Chicago	46	44	New York	45	38
Denver	38	30	Norfolk	51	47
Kansas City	45	44	Philadelphia	44	39
Los Angeles	62	59	St. Louis	48	44
Miami	67	67	San Francisco	63	57
Minneapolis	35	34	Washington	45	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 1, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:31 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:41 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Dive Bombers for RAF Roll Off Northrup Assembly Line

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the recent plant "pool" arranged between builders of lighter military planes in California, the first Northrup-built "Vengeance" dive bombers for the Royal Air Force rolled off the production line at Hawthorne, Calif., over the week end as the forerunner of great mass deliveries of similar planes to follow within the coming months. The "Vengeance" dive bomber is a design of Vultee Aircraft at Downey.

In eight months Northrup completed the stupendous task of gearing up to fill the $34,000,000 order which it has for planes of this type.

These Northrup-built dive bombers are identical with those also under construction by Vultee in its Nashville division. The speeding of deliveries to the British by Northrup under a license arrangement from Vultee marked intelligent and progressive co-operation among the co-members of the aircraft industry.

Northrup is thus one of the first builders of pursuit and attack types of planes to come into production under "pooling" of resources in the effort to beat Hitler's timetable and put America ahead in the skies.

Airline Hiring Women

Drafting of wives into aircraft manufacture—preparatory to carrying on production in the event of husband-workers being called to war—is being tried at Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego, Calif., and has been found successful.

Today 250 women workers clad in gay blue slacks are taking their places daily beside the men at the big bomber plant in San Diego. Their number is being swelled by nearly 100 a week. Approximately 1,000 more wives' applications are in Consolidated's hands, as well as an equal number of applications from other relatives. Plant officials have said that they will hire women up to 10 per cent of the factory's entire personnel.

Since the introduction of women, therefore, on Sept. 15 in the subassembly and covering departments in San Diego it has become quite correct to call Consolidated "one big happy family" and mean it literally.

Many of the women workers prepared for their Consolidated jobs at two local aircraft training schools. Company records show that at least 40 women have trained at one school and 20 have completed courses at the other.

More than 120 women are working in the sub-assembly of parts manufacture, a day and night shift; close to 100 women are in the covering department operating power machines; and about 20 are department clerks in the machine shop and covering departments. Wage and hour standards for women at Consolidated are the same as for men.

To train feminine factory workers a school is being conducted at the Ford Building in Balboa Park in San Diego. The course is four weeks, with eight hours' instruction a day—a total of 160 hours. Grades are given at the school and a priority system for employment is followed, with those persons having the highest grades being given first call for job vacancies.

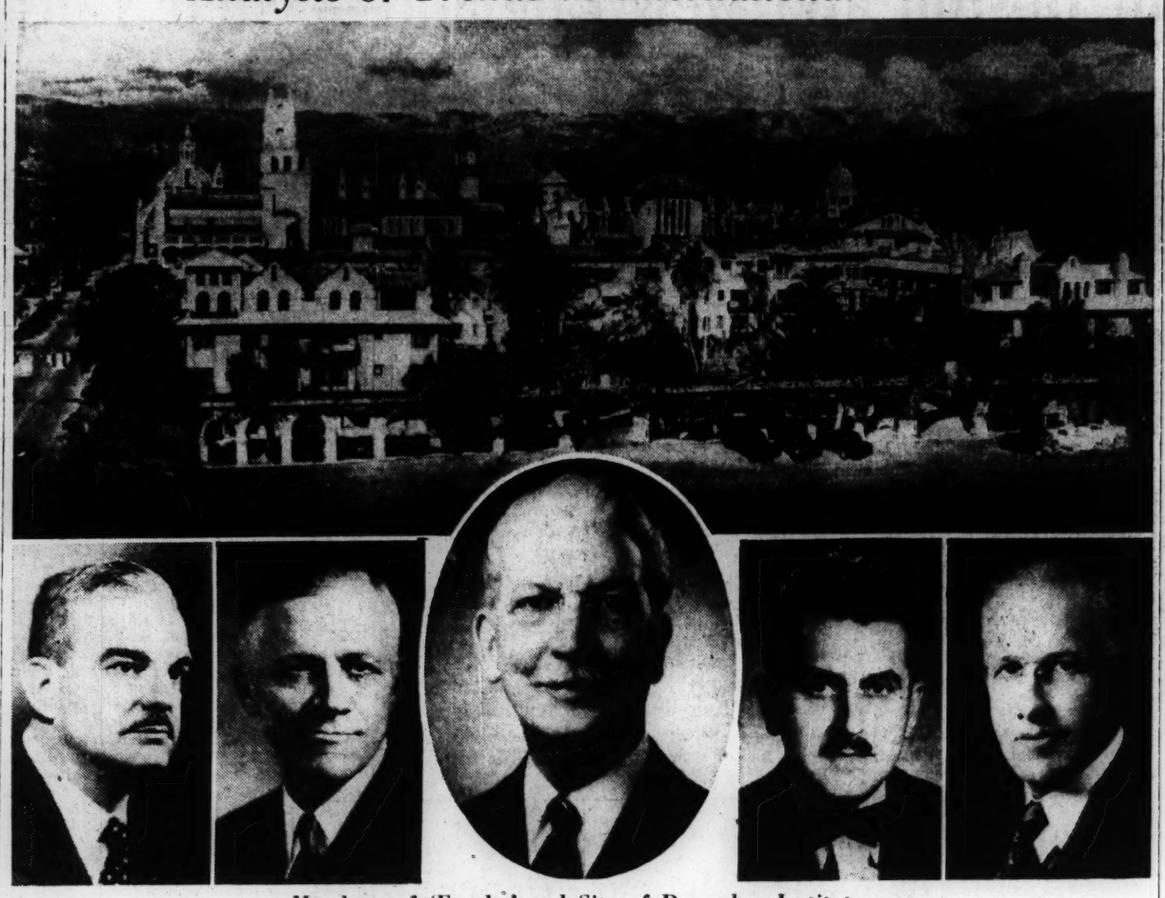
Among Consolidated's reasons for preferring wives or relatives of men already employed at the plant are: (1) to prevent a migration of women from other portions of the Country; (2) in the event of the United States' participation in the war employees lost to the armed forces will be assured that their families have an opportunity to sustain themselves; (3) to insure a minimum of disruption in the economic readjustment when heads of aircraft families return from wartime activities. Preference given to families already in San Diego will assure the obtaining of women with the highest possible interest in the company and community.

CAB Rules in New Form

The Civil Aeronautics Board announced over the week end that the amendments to the Civil Air Regulations will be printed in a new form that will enable them to be easily interleaved in the existing regulations. This will eliminate the necessity of making handwritten corrections.

The new pages will be colored blue to distinguish them and each amendment will be printed separately. The numbering system of the amendments will also be revised. Lists of amendments currently in force will be published monthly in the Civil Aeronautics Journal and the Civil Aeronautics Administration publication, Air Navigation Radio Aids.

Analysts of Trends in International Fields



Members of 'Faculty' and Site of December Institute

Mission Inn at Riverside, Calif., where the Institute of World Affairs will be held from Dec. 7 to 12. Lower (left to right): Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary; Dr. Elam J. Anderson, President of Redlands University; Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California; Dr. Leon Dostert of Scripps College; Dr. Eliot G. Mears of Stanford, Institute President.

Workers Party Groups Guilty Of Conspiracy

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 2 (AP)—A possible Federal prison term up to 10 years loomed today before 18 persons, members of or associated with the Socialist Workers Party who were convicted by a jury here on charges of conspiracy to create insubordination in the armed forces of the Government.

Albert Goldman, New York attorney and one of those convicted last night, announced plans for filing an appeal before Judge M. M. Joyce in Federal Court here Saturday, Dec. 6.

Judge Joyce set Monday, Dec. 8 as the date for sentencing. The jury recommended leniency.

Conviction of the 18 defendants was on one of two counts of an indictment returned last July after a raid on the Socialist Workers Party offices here and in St. Paul. Bushels of literature were seized in the raid, and introduced in evidence at the trial, along with two red flags and several pictures of Leon Trotsky, Communist leader who was assassinated in Mexico.

Court attaches said the verdict marked the first convictions under the Smith amendment to the Sedition Act of 1861. That amendment, added to the law in June, 1940, makes it unlawful to advocate overthrow of the Government.

The count on which the defendants were convicted alleged they conspired to "interfere with, impair and influence the loyalty, morale and discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States." It also charged the defendants with preparing and distributing literature which advised the "necessity, desirability and propriety of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

All the defendants were acquitted of one count of the indictment—that alleging seditious conspiracy to overthrow the government by violence.

Originally, the Government obtained indictments against 29 persons. Of the original defendants, however, Grant Dunne, Minneapolis labor leader, escaped trial by committing suicide three weeks before the cases were called Oct. 27. Indictments against five others were dismissed on defense motion after the Government had finished its testimony, and five others were acquitted on both counts in yesterday's verdict.

Miles Dunne, President of General Drivers' Union, 544-C. I. O., was one of those acquitted, but his brother, Vincent R. Dunne, also a leader in the union, was convicted. Likewise acquitted were Kelly Postal, another union leader, Ray Organ, Ray Rainbolt, and Harold Swanson.

Defendants convicted besides Mr. Goldman and V. R. Dunne were Harry Deboer, Carlos Hudson, Clarence Hamel, Emil C. Hansen, Jake Cooper, Edward Palmquist, Carl Skoglund, all members of or allegedly associated with the S. W. P.; James P. Cannon, New York, National Secretary of the Party; Mrs. Grace Carlson, state organizer; Felix Morrow, New York, editor of the New Militant, official party organ; Oscar Coover, Alfred Russell, Oscar Schoenfeld; Max Geldman, Farrell Dobbs and Carl Kuehn.

Theme 'The World in Turmoil' Taken for California Institute

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Amid war's increasing tempo on many continents, educators from 22 western universities are gathering with former foreign and American officials at the Institute of World Affairs here Dec. 7 through 12 to fashion as calm and impartial an analysis as possible of both immediate and long-range moves necessary to restore peace and prosperity to "The World in Turmoil," the theme of the nineteenth session.

Officials who sat in on the Versailles Treaty signing and others who have spoken from the floor of the League of Nations are included in this year's panel of 100 participating delegates, disclosed Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California and chancellor of the Institute.

While exchange of ideas and improvement of outlooks of individual educators remain the primary objectives of the annual conclave, direct service to the general public through free sessions has always been a major contribution, last year reaching a high point in the speech which resulted in the best seller, "You Can't Do Business With Hitler."

Douglas Miller, who had joined the faculty of the University of Denver after 13 years as an American trade attache in Berlin, gave the historic talk under the academic title: "Can Conflicting World Economies Be Reconciled?"

How Book Originated

A summary of the hard-hitting analysis that it couldn't be done was dispatched over press wires, and a report in a San Diego paper was noted by a naval lieutenant who had been a journalism student at U. S. C. under the Institute's executive secretary, Prof. Marc N. Goodnow.

"Lieut. Stanley Wheeler," explained Professor Goodnow, "left college in 1924 to go into newspaper work. For 10 years he covered the Los Angeles water front for a metropolitan daily. Then he went on active duty in marine intelligence, stationed at San Diego. When he saw the clipping, he thought it was a nugget, and sent it to the Reader's Digest, with the suggestion that the whole speech be reprinted for wider circulation. As you no doubt recall, it was reprinted, and a full-length book resulted under the popular title."

At the forthcoming sessions, equally important phases of world problems are to be discussed, with first-hand reports by authorities with rich experiences in Great Britain, China, South Africa, the Orient, Finland, and even Iran.

Indicative of the seriousness of the conference, it opens Sunday night, Dec. 7, at the First Congregational Church here with an invocation by the pastor, the Rev. Francis C. Ellis, followed by a panel discussion on "Spiritual Values Involved in War, Peace, and Defense."

Participating in this fundamental start are presidents of six universities: Brigham Young, College of the Pacific, Colorado College, Kent State, Redlands, and U. S. C.

"The Western Hemisphere" is the day-long topic for Dec. 8, the first of five full days and evenings of speeches and round tables and panel discussions in the Mission Inn, whose quiet atmosphere symbolizes, to many delegates, a protected command post in education's war against evil forces.

At a special luncheon that day, Britain's position in the Far East is to be explained by Dr. Victor Purcell, head of Britain's Information Service in Malaya, who is passing through.

On succeeding days, the topics are: Europe, Youth of the World, the Far East, and Planning for the Postwar World.

A typical day begins at 9 a. m. with three talks in a plenary session, consuming an hour. From 10 to 12 o'clock, four or five individual round-tables are held on the topic of the day, exploring all phases of the subject: strategy, politics, economics, history, social forces, and the future in that field.

After luncheon programs, a panel discussion is held from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dinner programs, beginning with Monday's, include: Las Fiestas de las Americas, a cultural and entertainment program; a dinner for California editors; a meeting of women's clubs in the area; a local meeting of the American Association of University Women, and, finally, dinner-meetings of student groups and clubs of international relations in high school, junior colleges, and colleges in the district.

Completing the day, free evening sessions begin at 8 o'clock, with three speakers dividing the subject between them.

Railway Peace Eases Call To Fetter Unions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Settlement of the threatened railroad strike strengthened the position today of House members advocating a moderate form of legislation to curb strikes in defense industries.

Although proponents of more drastic measures held certain parliamentary advantages as the second day of debate opened on the thorny problem, informed legislators expressed belief that elimination of the railroad tieup threat would enhance the chances of the bill recommended by the House Labor Committee.

That measure would give statutory authority to a new National Mediation Board, require a 60-day cooling off period before strikes could be called, and, in event of failure of all other measures, authorize government seizure of productive facilities involved.

Under the procedure governing the debate, the House also would have a choice of two other proposals. One recommended by the House Naval Committee would require a cooling-off period and give legal status to the Mediation Board but also would authorize compulsory arbitration of strikes if other measures failed—procedure vigorously opposed by spokesmen for both organized labor and industry.

A third proposal, sponsored by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, differed from the others in that it would freeze the existing union status in defense industries—as to the closed shop issue—for the duration of the emergency, forbid jurisdictional and sympathy strikes and mass picketing. It also would require a majority vote by the workers in secret balloting before strikes would be permissible. Subsequently Mr. Smith introduced a second bill from which he eliminated some of what he called the "more controversial" features such as the ban on mass picketing, while incorporating the main provisions of the Labor Committee's measure.

Action on strike legislation was not confined to the House. The Senate Labor Committee yesterday approved, 10 to 3, a bill to require a 30-day cooling-off period in labor disputes. The measure would establish a three-member labor disputes commission to handle mediation and arbitration.

C. I. O. Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Representatives of 41 international unions and organizing committees of the Congress of Industrial Organizations adopted a resolution yesterday pledging co-operation in solution of labor disputes by voluntary means and opposing all restrictive labor legislation.

The resolution said the C. I. O. "will co-operate completely to adjust all labor disputes through collective bargaining, through conciliation and mediation and other voluntary means" but that the conference was "unqualifiedly opposed to all forms of legislation embodying compulsory arbitration, forced labor and the destruction of labor's collective bargaining rights."

Mayor of New Orleans Escapes Suit for $925,000

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2 (AP)—The Louisiana Supreme Court held that Mayor Robert S. Maestri would not have to stand trial in a State suit seeking to recover from him $925,000 in alleged dividends and 500 shares of stock in the Canal Oil Company, Inc.

The State had filed suit on the alleged claim that Mayor Maestri had profited on oil investments made while he served as State Conservation Commissioner.

Railway Strike Threat Lifted, Agreement Reached on Wages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The threat of a strike was lifted today from the nation's railroads, simplifying the problems of traffic chiefs who must accommodate the heaviest holiday business in two decades on lines already jammed with defense freight.

Settlement of the dispute over wages and vacations was announced last night by Wayne L. Morse, Chairman of the emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Morse withheld exact terms of the peace agreement until it could be submitted to Mr. Roosevelt, but other sources declared the pact would add from $300,000,000 to $325,000,000 a year to the carriers' pay rolls.

The walkout had been set for Sunday, Dec. 7.

The settlement capped two days and nights of almost continuous negotiations between the Railroad Brotherhoods and the carriers, with the President's board acting as a mediation agency.

The same board, acting in a fact-finding capacity, earlier had recommended wage boosts totaling $270,000,000 a year. That plan was rejected both by the 350,000 members of the five operating brotherhoods, and by the 900,000 members of the 14 non-operating unions, although the railroad managements agreed to the increases. After the men who run the trains set Dec. 7 as their strike deadline, Mr. Roosevelt called for further negotiations and a review of new-found facts in the case.

According to the best available information, the terms finally agreed upon call for a 7½ per cent retroactive increase for the operating men from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 of this year, replaced on the latter date by an increase of 9½ cents an hour.

The same sources, outside the board, said the non-operating employees were to receive increases of 9 cents an hour for the Sept. 1-Dec. 1 period, and additional 1-cent-an-hour increases thereafter

Denver to N. Y. in Under Five Hours Is Claimed for New Pursuit Plane

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 2 (AP)—Capt. James Philpott, Lowry Field pilot, rocketed from Denver to New York, a distance of about 1,800 miles, in 4 hours and 43 minutes in a speed test flight "a couple of weeks ago," the pilot has just disclosed.

Captain Philpott, making his first public report on the test of a P-34, a pursuit-interceptor plane manufactured for the Army by the Republic Aircraft Company, said his average speed was better than 375 miles an hour.

He told a Denver Pilots' Club meeting the P-34 attained "better than 600 miles an hour" in a test power dive of about 15,000 feet. No other Army plane time over the Denver-New York route was immediately available for comparison.

The transcontinental West-East record was established in 1931 by Howard R. Hughes, who flew 2,445 miles from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., in 7 hours, 28 minutes, 25 seconds for an average speed of 327.15 miles per hour.

Captain Philpott said his flight was made in five jumps. He traveled from Denver to Kansas City, 560 air miles, in 1 hour and 24 minutes. A tail wind on that stretch gave him an average speed of 400 miles per hour.

His log showed these other items: Kansas City to St. Louis, 45 minutes; St. Louis to Cincinnati, 55 minutes; Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, 49 minutes; Pittsburgh to a point over Empire State Building in New York, 50 minutes. He dropped down on the Windsor Locks, Conn., pusuit plane base 20 minutes later.

The flier reported he stayed between 25,000 and 32,000 feet most of the trip.

Soldiers' Cheers for 'Funzafire' Give Army Answer to Entertainment Puzzle

CAMP LEE, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—They laughed and laughed, they whistled and cheered, they stamped their feet.

The soldiers gave resounding approval to the stage show at Camp Lee's Number 1 theater last night.

More important, they answered the nation's question: "What do service men want in the way of entertainment?"

They want the lights of last night's "funzafire," put on as the premiere of premieres for a whole new program of entertainment for service men sponsored by United Service Organization's Camp Shows, Inc.

The audience—99 per cent uniformed—liked pistol shots from the audience. They liked the excitement and racket of slap stick acts. They liked every joke, even the one about mothers-in-law, though Benny Meroff, Master of Ceremonies, worried back-stage, "maybe we ought to leave out the mother-in-law business because not many of these boys are married."

They don't even mind paying 20 cents out of their hard-earned dough for tickets.

They loved it when one trouble-making stooge in the audience told Meroff: "I paid 20 cents to get in this show."

Meroff, from the stage, asked him: "Don't you think it's worth 20 cents?"

The stooge answered: "I like egg with my ham."

Yes, they loved that.

"Funzafire" will play two more nights, two shows a night, at Camp Lee, then move on to Camp Davis, North Carolina, and to 63 more camps on the Camp Shows circuit. It is one of 11 live shows starting on tour between now and Dec. 10—a big Christmas present for the men in Army and Navy uniforms.

It is the morale officers' theory that perhaps 40 per cent of the draftees never have seen live shows, only movies. But you won't get a man to admit it.

Maj. Gen. James E. Edmonds, Post Commander, saw the show. "It's what we need," he said.

The U. S. O. is putting $850,000 into camp shows scheduled to tour most big camps once every two weeks through April.

Each featured player gets about 60 per cent of his normal Broadway salary. Theaters are free, and the service men serve as stage hands and orchestra.

Kansas Tax Tokens Bring $2,925 as Scrap

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2 (AP)—Twenty tons of the zinc and aluminum tokens formerly used to collect the State's two per cent sales tax were sold to scrap dealers for $2,925.

Officials don't know what happened to the other 40 tons of tokens the State distributed. The tax is collected with pennies now.

Air Raid Warning by Radio Is Made Available to Listeners

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Warning! Warning! All citizens are urged to take cover! Air raid coming! Air raid coming!"

It is hoped that such alarms as these need never be sent out in the United States, but upon their possibility citizens may now hear warnings of this type sent out over radio sets which can be turned on and off by the sending station. Air raid warnings and all types of emergency messages, even facsimile and television, are a possibility through the recent perfection of so-called "alert receivers" by the Radio Corporation of America. These receivers have been designed principally for use by Civilian Defense organizations.

Warnings may be sent out on either the medium-wave radiocast band or on the ultra-high frequency band, the RCA said, though economy at the moment is in favor of the medium-wave receivers.

Under the methods developed by RCA engineers a radio station will be able, at any time of the day or night, to turn on receivers left tuned to it, make news or warning announcements, and then turn off the receivers. Use of the facility, the RCA said, would, of course, be limited to important news flashes. Any station, it hinted, which abused its ability and turned on receivers for unimportant announcements, would soon find itself without receivers to turn on.

Cost Almost Negligible

The control signals to turn these alert receivers on and off do not interfere with radiocast programs in any way, as they are inaudible. The RCA has also experimented with audible signals. The cost of apparatus at the station is so low as to be negligible, the RCA said, the equipment required being a receiving tube oscillator. The receivers designed to pick up the warning messages may be either the portable battery-operated type or the regular type operating off electric circuits.

To send an alarm the station desiring to make such a transmission first puts on the air a 36-cycle note which actuates an attuned reed circuit in the alert receiver. This circuit can be made to either light a bell, ring a buzzer, or, by means of "work" circuits, throw on the power, or, in certain cases, connect in the loudspeaker to the receiver. After the announcement is made the station then throws on a 24-cycle note which actuates another tuned reed circuit which turns the receiver off. In tests conducted for many weeks RCA engineers said that the control signals which turned the alert receivers on and off worked up to distances of 45 miles.

In the pioneer receiver a three-tube tuned radio frequency circuit was used though in production, the RCA stated, a four- or five-tube circuit, widely used in low-priced receivers, would be employed. The RCA estimated that these receivers would not cost over $20.

Emergency Standards Asked

Knowing their craft as well as they do, it undoubtedly afforded the American Radio League considerable amusement to ask "hams" (amateur radio operators) to "standardize" on any type of equipment. Yet the purpose in this case is serious as the League published in the December issue of QST a series of recommendations for standardizing ultra-high frequency radio equipment for civilian protection amateur radio networks, soon to be set up throughout the United States under the Office of Civilian Defense, in cooperation with the League.

Under the proposed plan the 112-megacycle emergency units which are to be constructed by amateurs will be requested to have universally interchangeable plug and socket cable connections and to employ standard voltages and currents. Recommendations have also been made concerning the preferred types of tubes, antennas and power sources to be used. Self-powered equipment is essential for emergency needs because of possible failure of power lines. Since there is a shortage of dry cells, for instance, due to military requirements, a widely-available type of vibrator-type of power supply equipment delivering approximately 30 volts from a six-volt automobile storage battery has been urged as a standard power source.

Bass for Small Sets

Improvement in the low frequency response of small radio receivers by introducing certain forms of distortion into them is reported by Electronics. The set, demonstrated by Frank Shepard Jr., at a Radio Club of America gathering in New York, really had a remarkable synthetic bass, it was reported in the November issue of the magazine. Getting rid of the "tin" in radio may not help the Priorities Board but it is certainly easier on the ear.

Senate Group Urged To Oppose Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The chairman and members of the Senate Finance Committee in Washington have before them today a protest by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York against the proposal for new pensions for World War veterans.

The Association holds that the national policy with respect to veterans' pensions "should be based squarely upon the principle that it is a fundamental duty of every citizen to render military service when called upon in time of war without obligation on the part of the Nation to pay compensation of any sort after such service ceases except to make adequate and even liberal provision for the care of those actually disabled in line of duty and for the dependents of those who lose their life in the line of duty.

"We sincerely hope you will show real courage and statesmanship by using your influence and voting against the passage of these or any other similar measures," the Association tells members of the Finance Committee.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bookmobiles Held Solution For Rural Reading Problem

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Miss E. Louise Jones, busy with books for the past 28 years in the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, believes bookmobiles present the real solution for the problem of how to equalize reading opportunities for all citizens of the Commonwealth. The first one started rolling to Massachusetts' rural districts two years ago in February and there are now three in operation.

Miss Jones, who is Library Adviser of the Division of Public Libraries, and Miss Catharine M. Yerxa, associated with her as General Secretary of the Division, conceived the plan of such a service for the State as long ago as 1933. But no sooner had they worked it out than there came the era of general budget-slicing for all State departments. So the plan waited.

When it was finally inaugurated, the Massachusetts Library Association provided the first truck. This worked out of Pittsfield with the Pittsfield Public Library as the center where the books were accommodated and the clerical staff was located. In April, a second bookmobile service was inaugurated out of Fall River, with the truck donated by the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, and in September of last year, a third was put in operation out of Springfield, this truck provided by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Probably no two persons in Massachusetts know more of the reading needs and the reading tastes of the citizens of the Commonwealth than do Miss Jones and Miss Yerxa. Their office in the State House at Boston is a clearing house for requests and headquarters for the purchase and cataloguing of volumes that go riding in the bookmobiles.

Each of these book trucks serves all the smallest libraries in the region where it operates, as well as the schools. Those operating out of Greenfield and Pittsfield serve all of the small towns West of the Connecticut River. In each region, about 10,000 books are kept in circulation by this plan.

Miss Jones and Miss Yerxa travel over the State, giving advice to small libraries on problems of all kinds that arise in connection with library service. Their effort is constantly to improve the service and to bring it within reach of all who desire it.

During the years of her library work, Miss Jones has seen that service steadily broaden. Books formerly available only to the city library patron now reach the hands of the rural or small town reader through the co-operation of the Library Division. Eventually, it is hoped, the whole State will be covered by bookmobile service such as now cares for three regions, serving them through all kinds of weather, getting their books to them as regularly as postmen do their mail.

The service provides for every school child books both for his recreational reading and correlated with his school work. The teachers receive close co-operation from the Library Division providing both books and mounted pictures that tie in with the subjects they are teaching.

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders in Work of Spreading Reading Opportunities

Miss E. Louise Jones (left), Library Adviser of the Division of Public Libraries of Massachusetts, and Miss Catharine M. Yerxa, General Secretary of the Division, talking "books" in their office at the State House in Boston.

Community Fund To Have Help Of New Girls Clubs

Girls Clubs of Boston, a charitable organization which operates a club for girls in the crowded Charlestown district, has become a member of the group of philanthropic organizations participating in the Greater Boston Community Fund, it was announced at the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

The meeting, held at the Beacon Street home of Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, was followed by a luncheon, 37 of the 42 prominent Boston women who form the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee attending the meeting.

This charitable agency for girls has been operated as the Bunker Hill Girls Club, in a specially reconstructed building on High Street in Charlestown for more than four years, and was incorporated and granted a charter by the State of Massachusetts, to be a recognized charitable agency known as the Girls Clubs of Boston, six weeks ago.

An election of officers was held at yesterday's meeting which was the first meeting of the Girls Clubs of Boston. Mrs. Bartlett Harwood was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Miss Katherine Winthrop, the tennis star who is now on tour of South America, was elected First Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. John E. Yerxa was elected Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. John S. Ames Jr., Treasurer; and Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director. Mr. Burger is also Executive Director of the Boys Clubs of Boston and Boys Camps Inc.

The following members of the Board were elected to be chairmen of committees: Mrs. John S. Ames, Finance Committee; Mrs. Raymond Lapham, House Committee; Miss Catherine Donnelly, Library Committee; Miss Eleanor Kitchin, Physical and Health Committee; Miss Eleanor Fayerweather, Art and Education Committee; Miss Patricia Gavin, Red Cross Committee; Mrs. John M. Hall, Good Grooming Committee; Mrs. William S. Patten, Entertainment Committee; Mrs. John Yerxa, Contact Committee; and Mrs. William Davis Taylor, Volunteer Committee.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 3
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Clubwomen Confer Wednesday On International Relations

Herbert G. Sontoff, who left Germany because of his anti-Nazi views and is now doing research work at Harvard University, and Arnold W. G. Kean, a native of Manchester, England, now a lecturer on Government at Boston University, will be guest speakers Wednesday afternoon at the Twelfth District Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, on International Relations. The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will be hostess to the meeting which will be held at the Magnus Club at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of International Relations for the State Federation, has arranged the program in co-operation with Mrs. William H. Volger, program chairman, and Mrs. William G. Mueller, International Relations Chairman of the hostess club. The theme of the meeting will be "America Prepares for the Future."

Mr. Sontoff, who holds degrees from universities in both Germany and the United States, will tell of his experiences in journalism, radio and motion picture work under the Nazi regime and also as a staff member of the American consulate in Berlin.

Mr. Kean, who holds a law degree from Cambridge University, and who has also done newspaper work on the continent, will discuss the war and postwar situations.

Hostesses at the dessert hour preceding the meeting will be Mrs. Dwight G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Joseph W. Holmes.

Mrs. Albert W. Richards of the Art and Crafts Committee will be in charge of arrangements for a Persian art exhibit from the collection of Arthur Gregorian. It will include examples from 1100 B. C., to the present of handicrafts in bronze, copper, brass, bone, and ivory; also illuminated manuscripts and book covers, painted miniatures, pottery, and ceramics, rugs, brocades, jewelry, and costumes. An eighteenth century doll will show the complete costume of a woman of that day, and the whole exhibit will give insight into the daily life of the people in various periods.

The Antiques Group of the American Home Department, of which Mrs. Leroy G. Fitzherbert is chairman, met today at the home of Mrs. Arthur C. Harvey, 21 Livermore Road. Mrs. Gilbert Norris Jones is giving "A Demonstration in Stenciling."

D. A. R. to Honor Mrs. Pouch

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be the guest of honor next Monday when, in accordance with tradition, the Old South Chapter celebrates its forty-fifth birthday in the historic edifice for which it was named, the Old South Meeting House in Boston. It is the custom of this Chapter to celebrate every fifth anniversary in the Meeting House. At 1:30 p. m., Richarod W. Hale of the Old South Association will welcome the chapter and its friends, and the Rev. Walton E. Cole of the Second Church in Boston will give an address.

Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Regent, will preside, and there will be a musical program under the direction of Miss Lena B. Knox, a member of the Chapter. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the D. A. R., will be among the guests, as will also Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, who will represent the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; The Daughters of Colonial Wars will be represented by their national and state presidents, Mrs. Albion M. Cushman, respectively; Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America by the National Registrar, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, and State President, Mrs. Frank B. Twitchell.

Other State Presidents of patriotic organizations expected to attend will be Mrs. Lester S. Daniels of the Daughters of American Colonists; Mrs. Harold Dean Baker of the National Society of New England Women; Mrs. Frank W. Morse of the Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. F. Allen Burt of the Children of the American Revolution.

Ward 5 Vote Under Fire In City Council

There were new reverberations from Boston's recent municipal election today as the Election Commission contemplated a City Council request for an "investigation" of "grave errors" in the counting of Ward 5 Councilmanic ballots, by which McGeorge Bundy, young Yale graduate, was narrowly defeated by A. Frank Foster.

Demand for an investigation was made by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who supported Mr. Bundy along with practically all the other Republican leaders of Ward 5.

The Council rejected, after stormy debate, a second order asking investigation of certain partisan organizations whose names appeared on campaign cards issued on behalf of Mr. Foster. These organizations were the "Republican Voters' League" and the "Democratic Civic Club," and Mr. Shattuck, a veteran political leader of the district, said he had never heard of them until the recent campaign.

By original returns Mr. Foster defeated Mr. Bundy by 183 votes, but a recount cut his plurality to 82.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today was considering a Council order asking the Building Commissioner, James H. Mooney, to refuse to grant any building permit for a parcel of land opposite the State Public Works Building on Nashua Street, Councilor Charles I. Taylor, who introduced the order, said that the land was recently sold by the State to Daniel F. McGrath of Brockton, Mass., on an installment plan arrangement under which payment would take 12 years and the State would hold title during that time. This, Mr. Taylor stated, would deprive the City of taxes while the property was being used for private purposes. Mr. McGrath is said to contemplate building a restaurant.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-26m)
3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Piano Interlude.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (recordings).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation.
7:45 p. m.—Entr'acte.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks.
8:15 p. m.—Semi-Classic Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
11:00 p. m.—Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.86 mcs; 25.2 m.
London—8:58 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC 9.58 meg., 31. 3 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 13 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—Classical Music; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian's World Association; Entertaining Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." Street Corner Interviews. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Re-Transmission of NBC Orchestra's Concert. Director: Juan Jose Castro. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.8 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—"The War in Sound." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Free French Aid Group to Open Boston Gift Shop

"The Free French Relief Gift Shop" will open in parlor E of the Hotel Brunswick in Boston tomorrow as a means of aiding the forces fighting under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The shop is a branch of the original one, founded last year by Mrs. Marian Dougherty at 435 Park Avenue, New York. Funds realized from the sale of gifts will be forwarded to headquarters in New York to be turned into ambulance planes, gas refrigerators, medical supplies, cots, and other materials needed by an army fighting on the desert. The Free French Committee of New York has already shipped supplies of this kind to Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa, to the French Cameroons, to Suez, to British Nigeria for the Free French troops who may be in those territories. The troops are invariably in motion, moving from one front to another as the need arises.

Mrs. Andre Morize, wife of the professor of French Literature at Harvard University, is at the head of the group of French and American women in charge of the Boston branch. The French members are anonymous, but the Americans include Mme. Olga Averino, well-known singer; Mrs. Stanton Yeager of Tufts College; Mrs. Douglas Schneider, wife of the director of French radiocasts on Station WRUL, who recently returned from France; Miss Elizabeth McGuinnes; Miss Everlyn Stewart, Head Mistress of Pine Manor Junior College in Wellesley, and Miss Langdon Warner of Cambridge.

Christmas Institute To Be Opened

The Christmas Institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will open at 10:30 a. m. Thursday at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street.

Mrs. Joseph H. Burnett, Institute Chairman, will greet the members, and the following are the committee chairmen who will have part in the program:

Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, State Chairman of American Citizenship; Mrs. Raymond Calpin on Parliamentary Procedure; Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Chairman of Conservation and Gardens; Mrs. George Davis, Literature Chairman; Mrs. H. Sherwin Reed, Chairman of Work with the Physically Handicapped; and Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, Chairman of Co-operation with Disabled War Veterans.

The Forum will illustrate the different things Christmas can do for the individual, and Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of War Relief, will present a British film showing actual war relief work in England, as well as a one-act skit from life, "A Morning at War Relief Headquarters."

The date of the January Institute has been set for Jan. 8.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Border Air Base Urged by Vermonters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 2 — Construction of a powerful air base somewhere along the northern United States-Canadian border in New York or Vermont is again being urged by prominent citizens of this northern area. The latest direct move was made by Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, former Lieutenant Governor of New York, with the support of the Champlain Valley Council, composed of communities on both sides of Lake Champlain in Vermont and New York.

The northern region of the two States by reason of its geographical position is as vulnerable or more vulnerable to aerial attack than any other area of similar extent in the nation, Mr. Conway said in a letter to Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, this week. He mentioned the military barracks and training grounds at the Post in Plattsburg and Fort Ethan Allen in Vermont, the valuable iron ore workings in this part of the country with millions of tons produced annually, as being vitally necessary for national defense, and pointed to the industrial regions further southward which need protection at the point of possible invasion.

"It is disturbing to the whole north country," Mr. Conway wrote, "to note that the Army Air Corps officials have under consideration the selection of a site or sites for such air base or bases as far south as the capital district of New York.

"Located at a great distance from the Canadian border, it must be evident," Mr. Conway continued, "that an air base . . . could afford neither timely nor adequate protection against the danger of invasion through this northern gateway, whereas, if located reasonable contiguous to the Canadian border, it would not only protect New York and northern Vermont . . . but in so doing protect the region farther south, and in addition provide powerful protection to Canada. . . ."

Mr. Conway urged immediate action on the question, and estimated the cost of such an air base between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, which he said was but a small part of "the authorized and appropriated staggering amount for national defense of $60,000,000,000."

Enlargement of the Burlington municipal airport has been proceeding rapidly with Federal aid until the landing field is capable of receiving all but the largest air force bombers. Recently, the city of Burlington acquired additional acreage in the vicinity to prepare for further, eventual enlargement.

The Week in Vermont

Vivid Vermont History

The sixth volume of Vermont State Papers, which will open up a virgin field in Vermont history, is nearing completion. Edited by Mrs. Mary Greene Nye, under the authority of the Secretary of State, the new volume will deal with the subject of Loyalists in Vermont during the Revolution and what happened to their property. The contents are based on manuscript documents which Mrs. Nye has rescued from oblivion in the State archives where they have remained untouched for more than a century.

The whole field of the sequestration, confiscation and sale of properties of those persons living in or owning property in the State of Vermont at the outbreak of the American Revolution who remained loyal to the British Government is entirely unexplored, Mrs. Nye writes in the introductory chapter of the volume, and the objective of the compilation is "to bring to the reader of Vermont history copies of such remaining manuscript records in the custody of the Secretary of State."

The documents in the book are not of one group, but have been assembled by the editor because of their pertinence to the subject. They range from the hitherto unpublished and very incomplete official records of the court of confiscation, through acts of the Legislature by virtue of which the business was conducted, reports of the various officers in charge, petitions for relief, partial lists of persons whose properties were ordered confiscated, lists of estates sold and the amounts received therefor; expense accounts of various officers and many other items pertinent to the transactions.

More Milk and Eggs

Greatly increased production of dairy products, especially milk and eggs, during the year 1942 is indicated by the "farm-to-farm" survey partly completed in Vermont by George D. Bailey of Rochester, chairman of the Vermont USDA defense board.

Reports from more than 1,000 farms in Vermont show proposed increases in the 14 counties of the State, ranging from 17 per cent increase in milk production in Grand Isle County to 40 per cent increase for eggs in Lamoille County.

Reports from nearly very county showed expected increases, either approximating the 5 per cent overall increase in farm products asked by the United States Department of Agriculture or exceeding the quota by a considerable amount.

Mr. Bailey pointed out that the complete returns of the survey will be tabulated soon, after which comprehensive information will be available on the part the Vermont farmer expects to take in the 1942 war defense program. He added, however, that with approximately 50 per cent of the survey completed, that indications were the complete report would show no lessening of endeavor among the farmers remaining to be queried regarding production plans.

Vermont officials will oppose proposed Federal legislation regulating the size and weight of motor vehicles engaged in inter-state commerce, according to State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles H. Elmer Marsh. A meeting with Mr. Marsh of Attorney General Alban Parker, Kirk L. Ellsworth, Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, H. M. Sargent, chairman of the State Highway Board and its chairman, William C. Corry, was held over the week-end to determine the line of protest to be made at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in Washington on Dec. 8.

Nicholson Defeat Urged by Bushnell

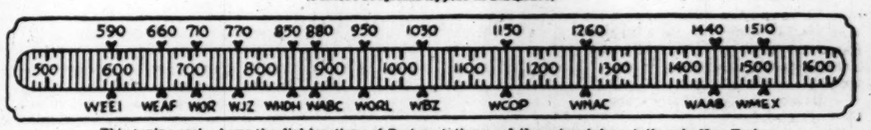
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Dec. 2—Cape Cod voters were called on by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to oust State Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) at next year's election because he voted against impeachment of former Governor's Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

In a speech at the annual dinner of the Cape Cod Farm Bureau at Hyannis Inn recently, Mr. Bushnell pointed out that Senator Nicholson and 14 of his colleagues had voted against disqualifying Councilor Coakley from holding public office, although everyone at the trial knew the respondent was "guilty." Calling for defeat of Mr. Nicholson, a member of his own political party, Mr. Bushnell declared next year's election would give Cape Cod voters an opportunity to say whether the vote on the Coakley trial coincided with their ideals of government.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and music
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	variety show	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light";	Morning Watch; talk	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	N. E. Conservatory of Music Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:15	ican Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News; comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	News; Johannes Steel	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	"Sifting the News"	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Political talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	News of the World	News of the World	Mass. State Emergency	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Pot Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour; Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt; Music,	WMEX Drama Shop;
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Music
8:45	er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	368th Infantry Program
9:00	"We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Testimonial dinner	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Sports for Marching	Variety Hour
9:45	to Edward Murrow;	Juan Jose Castro, cond.	Molly; guests	Men	Variety Hour
10:00	guests; speeches;	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins - Toronto
10:15	open forum	Juan Jose Castro, cond.	soloist; orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	hockey game
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Midweek Function	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Hockey game
10:45	News; Sports	Midweek Function	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News";	George Harris's Orch.
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Music; Benny Good-	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy Bundy's	"Day's End"
11:45	man's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Orchestra	"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news,	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Ready Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	'Myrt de Marge'; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	Musical Program	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	N. A. M. Conf.; speaker,	"The Okies"
11:15	"Man I Married"	Talk; Music; News	"Pepper Young's Family"	William S. Knudsen	"Latter-Quest"
11:30	'Bright Horizons'; sk	K. Ivers; Stories; Music	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Al Perry's Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	New Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	Popular Music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"The Monitor News"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Studio Program
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Music Orchestra	String Quartette
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	variety show	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	"WCAU Airliners"; songs	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"WCAU Airliners"; music	Sports and music
4:00	Columbia Concert	Neil Olles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Richard Eaton, news	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Orchestra	Neil Olles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Sports Digest; Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Political talk	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance Music
7:45	sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00	"Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch.	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	Financial talk
9:00	Star Theater; Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages from the Classical
9:15	Allen, E. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, K. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45	guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Ray Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	C. M. Chester	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	School Defense Conf.	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Local Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Gifts

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Base for Navy Blimps Built Rapidly in Cedar Swamp at South Weymouth

Paul Bunyan Rivaled By Navy Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 2—Like a page from Paul Bunyan are the projects being undertaken by the Public Works Department of the United States Navy these days, one of which, a great lighter-than-air base, will be completed here early next year.

Take for instance, the vast hangar being built at a cost of $2,500,000. This "air garage, which won't be completed quite in time for the dedication, will be big enough to provide a roof for a village of 32 houses, each with good-sized lots of 10,000 square feet. The hangar could tuck away a 20-story skyscraper or could at one time berth the Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Normandie, and the new battleship Massachusetts, to say nothing of a few lesser craft tucked in around the edges.

The new $6,000,000 South Weymouth base will be officially commissioned April 1 or sooner, by which time the officer and enlisted personnel, numbering up to 350, will be quartered here and the blimps which are to work at the base will be moored at masts now under construction at Lakehurst, N. J.

Five Miles of Highways

Amazing transformations have taken place in the area marked by the junction of South Weymouth, Rockland, and Abington since the actual construction started about a month ago. Cedar swamps have been drained and cleared, fields have been leveled, scrubby woods dynamited and stumps burned, almost impassable carting and logging roads have given way to some five miles of broad, smooth highways, and the many buildings and homes necessary to a fully equipped naval establishment are fast taking shape.

The United States Navy is in direct charge of the design and engineering of the project under supervision of Commander H. E. Wilson, U. S. N., Public Works Officer of the First Naval District, with Lieut. Commander A. G. Hillberg, U. S. N. R., as resident officer-in-charge.

Aided by ideal weather conditions the pace of the project has been stepped up. About 500 workmen have labored under U. S. Navy direction to get the base ready in record time. Giant bulldozers, steam shovels, draglines, and cranes dot the terrain. Outside work and roofing of most of the buildings is practically completed.

Remains of 'Old City'

It is expected that the base will be a unit of the Inshore Patrol of the First Naval District, commanded by Capt. V. D. Herbster, U. S. N. (Ret.). The blimps will patrol the coastal waters of New England.

The land where the base is being built is part of the original town of Wessegusset, second town to be settled in the colonies. In one section engineers doing excavation work unearthed several stone foundations which proved to be remains of "Old City," a community dating back to Civil War days.

When completed, trees, poles, and wires will be conspicuous by their absence throughout the Naval reservation. Transmission lines will be entirely underground and only street lighting poles will be above ground.

The "blimps" to be based here will measure 275 feet in length by 75 feet in diameter and will carry a crew of eight officers and men. A "Hortonsphere" with a capacity of 460,000 cubic feet of helium under 60 pounds pressure will provide gas for the airships.

By a Staff Photographer

Viewing Site of OPM War Materials Exhibit

The Division of Contract Distribution of OPM for Massachusetts, which has to do with the small manufacturers getting into defense production, opened today at a historic site at 17 Court Street, Boston. Women employees get one of the first glimpses of the 10,000 square feet to be filled with a permanent Boston exhibit of the items that small plants can contribute to defense production. Left to right, Vivian Woodlock, Katherine Lanctot, Elizabeth O'Brien, Anne Demeter, and Alice R. Koziewicz.

OPM Leaders, Contract Division, in Conference

One of the first get-togethers of top men in the Massachusetts OPM Division of Contract Distribution in the new office of its State Director, Edward V. Hickey. Left to right, James H. Graham, Chief Engineer of the Division for Massachusetts; David C. Buell, Chief Business Consultant, and Mr. Hickey. Expansion of OPM in Massachusetts is provided for by 15,000 square feet at spot where Benjamin Franklin worked in his brother's printing office.

Lynn 'Bombed' by 'Enemy' In Air Raid Defense Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 2—This industrial city was "bombed" today by "enemy" planes.

In a demonstration of air raid defense staged here, "incendiary bombs" were dropped, starting "serious fires" in more than a dozen sections of the city with scattered small fires in other districts from bombs.

With this demonstration setup as its problem, the local Fire Department under Chief Joseph E. Scanlon, plus aid that came from neighboring communities through the regular "cover in" and "aid" system, found their equipment inadequate to cope with the situation and to extinguish the smaller blazes.

Plenty of members of Lynn's auxiliary fire-fighting forces were on duty but they were hampered by lack of apparatus.

In this emergency the Lynn defense center phoned the Boston & Maine Railroad for assistance. This call came into the Terminal Division's superintendent's office, where a telotograph wrote out the message:

"Lynn asks bomb car. Rush Market Street yard."

At the Boston & Maine yards in Boston a locomotive that is always "on call" for emergencies was immediately coupled onto the new "rail bomb and fire defense car," the first of its kind in the United States, and started for Lynn.

Whir-r-r-r, Whir-r-r-r, Whir-r-r-r.

Fast Run Made

With its siren clearing the tracks the special train moved swiftly out of the B. & M. yard and across the Lynn marshes arriving at the Market Street yard 31 minutes after Lynn's call for aid. The run from the North Station where the car is kept required only 18 minutes.

The special car is manned by a train crew of members of the Boston & Maine Engineering Department. Clad in dungarees and equipped with steel derbies they were on hand when the train arrived in Lynn to unload the pump, hose reel, and back-pack extinguisher and other apparatus.

The bomb and fire defense car contained two large pumpers capable of throwing 500 gallons of water a minute, two portable hose reels each with 650 feet of hose, 2,000 feet of additional hose, 3 five-gallon Indian back-pack extinguishers, three pump tank extinguishers, as well as axes, shovels, portable searchlights, first aid kits etc.

Autos Haul Pumps

The powerful pumps weigh about 400 pounds each and yet could easily be drawn by a couple of small children. Immediately after unloading from the defense car they were hooked onto waiting automobiles and rushed to the scene of the "conflagration."

At Breed's Dock, a planned fire was in progress. A disused building had been moved there and set on fire. Members of the Lynn Fire Department and its defense auxiliary moved the apparatus from the bomb car to the scene of the trouble. Backing the pump up to the waterfront, water was sucked from Lynn harbor and with the pumpers quickly coupled with hose the fire was extinguished.

Lynn and Danvers Water for Peabody

As the result of an emergency conference called today to solve the water shortage problem in Peabody, the City will receive one-third of its water supply from Lynn and Danvers, it was announced today by Arthur D. Weston, Director of Sanitary Engineering in the State Department of Public Health.

The conference was held this morning in the office of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health.

Water consumption in Peabody is now approximately 3,500,000 gallons daily—about twice the consumption of a year ago, Frank McCarthy, Superintendent of the Peabody Water Department, told the conference.

The increase is due to expanded use of water in tanneries busy on defense contracts, he said.

During the conference it was revealed that rainfall in the entire section around Peabody, Lynn, and Danvers was 16 inches below normal last summer.

OPM Officer Acts to Save Small Firms

Continued from Page 1

90 cents, the entire order will total around $3,600,000. The business was split among four companies in Connecticut and two in Massachusetts. They will do everything about the bombs except the loading.

It happened that this item lent itself exceptionally well to subcontracting, Mr. Hickey added. Some war products of a particularly delicate nature do not. The percentage of an order that can be subcontracted advantageously depends on its character.

Sixty per cent, wherever practicable, would be desirable, the OPM official said.

Incidentally, the bomb business was placed by Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., Executive Officer for New England of the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department.

All subcontracting except for this bomb contract is being done on a voluntary basis, according to the information available here, Mr. Hickey said.

He thought the only way that most of the smaller manufacturers could be inducted into defense production, if this were to be stepped up to 65 per cent of the total production of the country, would be by placing a substantial degree of subcontracting on a compulsory basis.

Mr. Hickey noted a big change in the attitude of New England's small plants toward defense work during the past six months. Where previously the smaller men were inclined to be apathetic and not interested in venturing into new lines, today he estimated that more than 90 per cent of the smaller men were keen for war business. He credited their present anxiety for war orders to the threat of lack of materials due to priorities.

Armstrong Is Named Boys' Club Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—David W. Armstrong, formerly Commissioner of Public Welfare of Massachusetts and Managing Director of the Boys Club of Worcester, Mass., has been named Executive Director of the Boys' Club of America, effective yesterday. Mr. Armstrong succeeds Sanford Bates, who resigned from the Club to become Commissioner of the New York State Parole Board.

Preventable Fires Costly to Defense

Continued from Page 1

to fight fires themselves instead of calling the fire department.

A factory at Portland, Maine, makes parts for airplane propellers under defense contracts. A tiny fire breaks out Oct. 26 beside some drilling machines. The employees try to quell it unaided.

The fire spreads rapidly. Sixteen minutes pass. Fifteen hundred feet away, an outsider sees the blazing building, pulls an alarm, but directs firemen down the wrong street. Result of the delay: the plant is destroyed, airplanes in another state wait for propellers.

In Canton, Mass., employees of a rubber company phone the fire department for gas masks while fighting a fire last April 2, but do not ask for a fire engine. The fire department brings the masks, but the building burns down.

This company, too, had defense contracts. At this fire, too, the sprinklers were shut off.

If these were isolated cases, they could be overlooked by those interested in uninterrupted production of defense products for the United States, Britain, and Russia. But, according to the fire prevention experts of the N. F. P. A., such cases portray typical results of the apathy that grips many busy industrialists on the subject of fire safety.

Hampering Defense

In a recently issued, illustrated booklet, entitled "National Defense Fires," the N. F. P. A. says:

"Recent fires have been and are hampering defense production. These losses, though measured in dollars, mean far more than the money value, for even though fully covered by insurance, just so much production is irretrievably lost.

"The responsibility for these fires usually cannot be assigned to any one place. They are usually due to a combination of different factors: Lack of proper planning on the part of the management, acts of carelessness on the part of employees, lack of adequate fire fighting facilities and personnel and a variety of other factors no one of which can be blamed exclusively in any individual fire.

"Underlying all the faults of omission and commission, however, is the fundamental lack of appreciation of the importance of fire safety. . . . In many defense plants, fire protection has been a paramount consideration of planning, but in all too many others, fire safety has been mistakenly sacrificed to quick production."

What should management do to guard against accidental fire as successfully as it guards against sabotage?

Officials of the National Fire Protection Association say that of all the measures of fire protection, the most important and the one most commonly neglected is that of subdividing combustible materials so as to minimize the total possible destruction in any individual fire.

Illustrations

This is illustrated in a Baltimore fire of Sept. 17, 1940. At that time, 10,000 tons of cork (now subject to priorities) were stored in anticipation of stoppage of shipments from Europe.

Despite the experience of 38 previous fires, the cork is closely piled in a nine-acre storage yard. Fire breaks out, leaps from pile to pile. Despite able work, 450 firemen with 60 pieces of apparatus, summoned on 15 alarms, are unable to stop the flames until the loss is $1,000,000.

The great Fall River fire, aforementioned, also illustrates this point. There, 15,850 tons of Government rubber and a small amount of privately owned rubber are stored under a single roof.

Even the floors are partly removed to permit larger and higher piles of rubber. The War Department warns both the Company and the Rubber Reserve Corporation, owner of the Government rubber, against this condition. The Army recommends removal of the rubber and its storage in relatively small quantities in fire resistant buildings with adequate sprinkler systems.

Before the Company has time to make these radical changes, flames break out on Oct. 11 in a factory building and spread to the rubber warehouse.

The resulting fire—which the insurance companies say could have been confined to its point of origin, if the automatic sprinklers had not been turned off—burns for 12 days before the last ember is put out. The loss is described by the insurance companies as probably the "most serious fire loss that has ever occurred at a sprinkler-protected manufacturing plant in the United States or in the world."

Companies insuring the rubber lose approximately $9,000,000, and those covering the manufacturing plant lose approximately $5,000,000 more. The rubber, incidentally, although paid for by the insurance companies, is not replaceable because imported.

Fire Safety Rules

Officials of the Fire Prevention Association say fire safety rules, like those already referred to, are well known, and are clearly outlined in the well established standards of the N. F. P. A. and the insurance companies.

Indicative of this is the number of large corporations that, both during and before the defense emergency, have taken extensive precautions to cope with possible fires. Corporations recently commended by the N. F. P. A. in this respect include:

The General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.; Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va.; Endicott Johnson Company, Endicott, N. Y.; Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit; General Motors Corporation, many plants and subsidiaries; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, many plants; Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Yet many other companies, some equally famous, lag far behind these in the scope of their fire prevention and protection work.

Among the principal recommendations of the N. F. P. A. and other expert organizations for industrial fire protection are these:

1. Segregation of large quanities of combustibles into small piles, with spaces between so that firemen may have access for fire fighting. (This was the basic need at Fall River.)

2. Installation of automatic fire alarms or other systems for prompt summoning of aid from outside fire departments. (Jersey City's $5,000,000 waterfront fire on May 31, and Boston's $1,300,000 fire in the Boston & Maine food warehouses on Sept. 18 gained headway through delay in summoning of outside aid, the N. F. P. A. points out.)

Automatic Sprinklers

3. One hundred per cent automatic sprinkler protection from up-to-date equipment at all times. (There were no sprinklers in the food warehouses which burned at Boston, according to insurance investigators.)

4. Adequate water supply for sprinkler systems, including siamese connection for fire department. (To illustrate: a so-called "fireproof" warehouse in Jersey City was badly damaged in the waterfront fire because there was not sufficient water to supply all the sprinklers which were set off.)

5. Watchmen should be carefully trained as to what to do when a fire is discovered, especially to allow sprinklers to run until the fire is completely out, despite the threat of water damage to plant and equipment. (Turning off the sprinklers at the Fall River rubber fire was termed a "fatal mistake" by the Factory Insurance Association, whose members insured the manufacturing buildings.)

6. All employees should be instructed what to do in case of fire.

7. Easy access to an adequate water supply for fire department pumpers should be provided in advance. (At a defense plant fire in Wheeling, W. Va., last June 8, firemen found only one hydrant available, and it was so close to the fire it soon had to be abandoned. Although the plant was on the bank of the Ohio River, firemen were unable to use the inexhaustible supply of river waters because no approach for pumpers had been constructed to the River's edge. Loss was $300,000.)

8. Fire doors and walls should divide large plants into small units, whether in so-called fireproof buildings, or not, in order to confine fires, and watchmen should be trained to see that fire doors are kept closed. (The Boston warehouse fire spread rapidly because fire doors were left open, the N. F. P. A. and insurance men point out. In Cleveland, Ohio, last Sept. 30, a large, steel-frame building with a wooden roof, and no fire walls or automatic sprinklers, caught fire. It was used to produce aluminum castings for airplane engines. Flames swept unopposed through the open structure, buckled the steel framework. In addition to a loss of $2,500,000, production of the airplane engine castings was stopped.)

This is the second of two articles on the prevention of fires in defense plants. The first appeared Nov. 3.

Army Contracts Awarded to N. E.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Army officials notified Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), Connecticut, today they had awarded a $10,254,557 contract for the manufacture of guns to the High Standard Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

The Navy notified Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island that a contract for $4,250,000 had been awarded to the Leonard Construction Co., New York, for construction of additional fuel storage facilities at the Melville, R. I., Navy Fuel Depot.

Names Are Approved For Defense Housing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Approval of names for 17 defense housing developments was announced today by the Federal Works Agency.

Among them were:

Bath, Maine, 200 dwellings named "Hyde Park Terrace" in memory of Gen. Thomas W. Hyde.

Batam, Conn., 40 dwellings named "Batam Hills."

Groton, Conn., 200 dwellings called "Brandfort Court" and another 100 "Munhegan Heights."

Curley Files New Plea For Voting Lists

Judge William C. Giles, Suffolk Superior Court, today took under advisement the new petition of James M. Curley, defeated candidate in the recent Mayoralty election, to compel the Boston election Commissioners to furnish him with a copy of the checked voting lists.

This is the second petition the former Governor has filed to obtain a list of the persons who voted on Nov. 4. The first one was dismissed as defective by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court. Judge Fosdick ruled that the petition before him was "futile" because it lacked the names of the necessary petitioners and also the names of the election commissioners against whom it was directed.

Arguments before Judge Giles this morning involved the use of the word "may" in the statute giving the election commissioners custody of the voting lists and granting them discretion in revealing them to the public.

Emil E. Fuchs, Counsel for Mr. Curley, argued that the lists had never before been refused to a candidate in 57 years. Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor and also a counsel for Mr. Curley, told the court that the petitioners, 13 voters from Ward 22, had exhausted all their remedies outside of court.

The four election commissioners have discretion in this matter Robert H. Hopkins, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City said. The court he added also has full discretion in regard to issuing the write of mandamus requested by the petitioners.

The 13 petitioners stated that they were among the 380 from all wards who, on Nov. 12, asked the election commissioners to furnish them a copy of the list. They believe, they asserted, that without the lists of voters it will be impossible to ascertain who checked as having voted on Nov. 4. This has been the basis on which the Curley forces have moved forward to prove the recent Mayoralty election fraudulent. Their claim has been that a number of soldiers and defense workers were checked as having voted when they actually failed to vote.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Man in the Moon Just Grins

Continued from Page 1

the ocean in any quantity after the war were the bright and fragile Christmas tree ornaments from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Japan, and Germany.

Now another war has come, and America has turned to making these, too. Making them better, Mr. Fox says. And that business is here to stay, also, he predicts.

Remember the days when dolls used to have the bodies and clothing of babies and the faces of 25-year-old girls? Mr. Fox does. When American manufacturers took up the busines, he said, they had other ideas. They called for the finest sculptors in the country to model faces that looked like children's faces.

They sent out for fashion designers to clothe dolls in the latest styles. They dispatched draftsmen to Detroit to study the newest car models so that sonny's toy automobile would be just as up-to-date as his Dad's real one.

You Can't Fool a Child

If you want to get a correct picture of today's fashions, go to the toy showrooms is Mr. Fox's advice. Children are very particular customers. You can't put anything "over" on them. Try and palm off an old-fashioned toy. It can't be done. They want tractors, flying fortresses and "jeep" cars. You may be able to fool a grown-up, but never a child.

Mr. Fox smiled with the wisdom of long experience in the trade, as he called for a guide to conduct us through the six-story, block-square building vibrating with the lively animation of thousands of toys that have a very special "date" with a Christmas tree.

In one department a trim, coastal defense fleet—supply ships, mine sweepers, destroyers and the Admiral's barge—came whizzing out of blocks of wood. Sawdust blew like snow as automatic shapers carved out the hulls. Then came funnels, metal portholes, turrets and guns, a lacquer spray, and the fleet was ready to sail.

Bright paper-covered boxes climbed toward the ceiling, tier on tier. Gay blocks tumbled in deepening drifts. Packers in the shipping room raced against time. Trucks roared up to the loading platform. There wasn't a minute to lose. Christmas trees are waiting in Seattle and Santiago, in Tallahassee and Timbuktu.

Eight Enter Race For Connery Post

One Republican and seven Democrats had tossed their hats into the ring today at midafternoon in the race for a successor to the late Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts.

Deadline for filing nomination papers was today at 5 p. m. The party primary will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 16, and the special election on Tuesday, Dec. 30.

With Democratic nomination considered tantatmount to election in the Seventh Congressional District, these men had filed from the majority party:

Senator Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence; Senator Joseph B. Harrington, Salem; J. Fred Manning, member of the Essex County Commission and former Mayor of Lynn; Arthur Michael MacCarthy, Winthrop, publisher of State House Topics, an employee magazine, and former Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; Philip A. Kiely, Lynn; Frederick J. Myers, Boston, and V. Frederick Sano of Lynn.

The Republican candidate is former Representative C. Frank Nelson Pratt, member of the Essex County Commission.

Railroad Joins Defense Move

By a Staff Photographer

New Bomb and Fire Defense Car

The Boston & Maine Railroad today staged a demonstration at Lynn of its new rail bomb and fire defense car, the first of its kind in the United States. Picture taken at North Station just before the train pulled out.

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France: Hostility Slows the Nazis

By Roy P. Porter

Associated Press correspondent who has just returned from an eight-month tour of France—including six months in the German-occupied zone.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The saying goes in France, either occupied or unoccupied:

"Ninety out of every hundred Frenchmen are against collaboration with the Germans; out of the remaining 10, five are making money dealing with the Germans and the other five are trying to get travel permits from the Gestapo."

Informed Frenchmen say that the independent French are shying away as much as posible from any contact—social, political, or economic—with the victors in the 1939-1940 war.

While the French, constantly harassed during 18 months of military occupation, are nearing the point of subjugation, they still retain enough initiative to make German efforts toward collaboration bog down time after time, it is said.

The degree to which this opposition goes, on the basis of an official French analysis in the occupied territory, varies in three different zones.

This sounding of public opinion was conducted through the offices of the regional prefects in the zone under German control and its results were tabulated by experts under the supervision of Ambassador Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's contact man in Paris with the German military authorities and himself a leading collaborationist.

Center of Opposition

The analysis shows that opposition is most active in Brittany and Normandy in extreme western and northwestern France. The Bretons and the Normans, independence-loving people who furnish the best sailors for France's Navy and merchant marine, are traditionally opposed to any kind of occupation.

A frequent form of opposition in Brittany is the "accidents" which happen to German soldiers strolling along the clay cliffs overlooking the Channel.

Nantes, on the southern edge of Brittany, was the testing ground for German reprisals when 100 hostages were executed in two batches of 50 for the fatal shooting of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, German gendarmerie commander.

The people of Nantes did not approve German occupation, one of their local officials said in Vichy, but they certainly did not look with favor on foolhardy incidents which the Germans punished with the mass executions.

But their indignation rose when they discovered a German "mistake" in picking out hostages to be lined up before firing squads. The Germans published only 48 names in the first list of 50 executed men. The other two, the people of Nantes discovered, were men who had been tried and acquitted of charges of sabotage. Their release already had been signed, but not delivered on the morning of the first executions. So, despite their protests, they went out with the others and perished before German rifles.

Germans Meet Defiance

Another region of what the report called "localized opposition" has developed in the two northern departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. These are highly developed industrial areas, producing most of the coal mined in France and, before the war, one of the centers of Communist activity.

But the primary reason for active opposition there, which has led to sitdown strikes and walkouts even under German military control, was an official order from the German administration transferring jurisdiction over the region from Paris authorities to the Brussels command.

In vain, German officials told them they were not Belgian, that the only difference was that the orders covering the region came from Brussels instead of Paris, but the strikes continued, mines were mysteriously flooded overnight, equipment broke down, and there were a series of "accidents" on mine railways.

A few of the supposed saboteurs have been arrested and shot. Their names have been posted on large blood-red posters printed in heavy black type and with broad black borders. But German and French officials acknowledge the incidents are continuing.

"We can't arrest them all and we can't shoot them all, one minor official from Valenciennes said. "We haven't found a way to stop the sabotage but we're not giving up yet."

The third zone covered by the report is the eastern area of what remains French in the former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

These war-battered regions are taking the occupation, generally, more calmly, the report says.

Proper Food Lacking

Meanwhile, lack of proper food and actual physical discomforts are keeping thousands from work and are disrupting working, manufacturing, and school schedules in both the German-occupied and unoccupied zones.

Children are affected the most, even though they get preferential treatment for primary supplies such as milk, sugar, and oranges. Public health experts in Paris say infant fatalities have risen 45 per cent above the last five-year average.

While parents were doing without, children were not getting proper nourishment except in fresh vegetables, it was said.

For persons who can afford it, the children eat at home, on food bought through the regular markets and with tickets, while parents eat in restaurants, either black market establishments where no tickets are required or in regular cafes.

One Frenchman, who has two small daughters, said he and his wife had not eaten a single meal at home during three months last winter because they could not find enough food to feed both their children and themselves. They turned over all supplies which came into the household to the girls and ate what they could find for themselves in restaurants.

He estimated he had paid about four times more for food for his family, under this system, than during the previous winter.

Pétain Holds Control

Despite all the hardships the French people are undergoing after almost 18 months of power with authority hitherto accorded only to French kings, the veteran Marshal Philippe Pétain still firmly controls the Vichy Government.

He issues daily orders and decrees governing every aspect of French life under the slogan: "La personalité du Maréchal ne peut pas être critiquée" (The person of the Marshal cannot be criticized).

He guides the "hotel room government," so-called because the only space the ministries could find were the Vichy tourist establishments.

Frenchmen, with the centuries-long habit of snapping at the heels of any government, mutter: "Pétain is a grand old man; his job is complicated by the opportunists who surround him."

Marshal Pétain, as Chief of the French State, appears to be playing a waiting game, political informants say, giving away nothing that he can keep, stalling as long as possible for time, and acquiescing to German demands only after long argument.

Combats Corruption

He has taken the initiative time after time in combatting corruption and political maneuvering inside his own Government. He even called a turn on the Germans in October when he is reported to have offered himself to authorities in the occupied zone as personal hostage to replace the second 50 innocent Frenchmen condemned to be shot for the assassination of a German civil servant at Bordeaux.

One of his close associates said the Marshal waited until midnight Oct. 23, the deadline set by the Germans for delivering the four slayers into their hands.

One hundred Frenchmen already had faced German firing squads; another 50 were scheduled, and later were shot, at Nantes for the killing of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz.

At 1 a. m., in his suite of rooms at the Hôtel du Parc in Vichy, Marshal Pétain ordered word sent to the German authorities in Paris that "I and my assistants" were ready to cross the demarkation line on the way to Bordeaux to give themselves up.

He was on the point of ordering his personal limousine to be prepared when a telephone call from Paris, announcing reprieve for the second 50 hostages at Bordeaux, ended the discussion.

Weygand Popular

There is no man in France who can qualify, political sources say, to fill Marshal Pétain's position if he should disappear from the scene. They say the best substitute would have been Gen. Maxime Weygand, whose popularity with the Army never has waned.

In Marshal Pétain's background there has arisen a crowd of satellites seeking to profit, financially or politically, from their associations with the head of the Government.

Political circles say officials are constantly changing, although their comings and going may not be of sufficient interest to report even to the French public.

They foment disturbances in their own departments in an endeavor to get better jobs.

During one month in Vichy there were three different heads of the Foreign Press Division of the Ministry of Information.

Two Government ministers lead the intramural fight for superiority, my informants declared. The first is Admiral Jean Darlan, whom Frenchmen call "head of the Navy Government."

Admiral Darlan's opponent is Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior and a representative of the powerful European industrial combine of steel, coal, munitions, and railroads known as the "Worms" group. This organization takes its name from its financial controller, the Worms Bank.

Pair at Swords' Points

Admiral Darlan and M. Pucheu have been at swords' points time after time, informed sources have reported. Both have bodyguards and the situation not long ago was so tense that neither would appear in public without protection.

Both, however, run into opposition when they attempt to maneuver the Marshal into approving one of their pet plans. Marshal Pétain has two bodyguards, although they serve more as buffers than actual protectors, in Dr. Bernard Menetrel, his confidential secretary, and Henry du Moulin de la Barthet, his office manager.

Dr. Menetrel wields the biggest stick because he is closest to the Marhal. He virtually lives with him and Mme. Pétain. He is the son of the Marshal's former doctor during the World War.

Dr. Menetrel has been reported as wishing to resign several times. Last September he disappeared from the Vichy scene, but returned when Marshal Pétain asked him personally to come back to work.

Warm Public Rooms Provided in Paris

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 2

Under the direction of Charles Magny, French Governor of Paris, a system of communal warm rooms has been organized so that those who have no heating at home may keep warm.

Special rooms are provided for little children.

The Anti-Comintern Pact

Russell, Los Angeles Times

U. S. Pressing Japan for Quick Answer

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Government announced today that from tomorrow on export licenses will be required for all shipments of British good to the Far East.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Prepared for a final showdown with Japan in the Far East, the United States Government is understood today to have pressed Tokyo for a quick answer to the blunt American note setting forth the conditions under which Japan can have an accord with the United States.

With President Roosevelt and the members of his so-called War Cabinet giving their almost undivided attention to the Far Eastern crisis, the United States is apparently unwilling to permit the situation to drag along in its present state indefinitely.

At the same time, special envoy Saburo Kurusu and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura have indicated that little progress is being made toward a settlement of American-Japanese problems.

Emerging from their conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Ambassador Nomura said that he and Mr. Kurusu had listened while Mr. Welles talked. There was no indication that any basis for discussion of a possible settlement had been reached.

Welles Sought Information

A State Department spokesman explained at the termination of the Welles-Kurusu-Nomura conference today that the Japanese had been called in so that the Undersecretary might gather some information requested by the President.

The Japanese stated, however, that no answer to the American note had yet been received at the Japanese Embassy. Tokyo has indicated that the American terms are unacceptable and, from the Japanese point of view, are impossible as a base for a possible agreement.

The War Cabinet meeting, which was admittedly called because of the Far Eastern crisis, included Mr. Welles, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

In talking with newspapermen, Ambassador Nomura repeated his plea of yesterday for wise statesmanship at the present time.

"War would not settle anything," he said. "It is natural to say that it is a question of war or peace, but war would not help and there is no reason why we should not settle these issues by diplomacy."

"Incorrectly Translated"

The envoy also told the press that the week-end speech of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo had been incorrectly translated from Japanese into English in Tokyo and that it was not belligerent as reported. He said the Premier, instead of saying that Anglo-American exploitation of Asiatic Powers must be "purged with a vengeance," had merely declared that "the practice of European powers of checkmating one oriental power against another must be eliminated."

Meanwhile, increasing belligerency on the part of public representatives became apparent in both Tokyo and Washington today.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, called upon the President today to tell the Japanese to forego their plans of conquest or America "will blast them off the land and blow them off the water.

"Congress will support a declaration of war now if Japan moves southward," Representative May said.

In Tokyo, Seigo Nakano, reputedly pro-Axis leader of the Tohokai Nationalist organization, told a public gathering that Japan should resort to force against the United States. He suggested that Japan sink American transports if this country refused to accept Japan's terms in the Far East.

Pétain-Göring Meeting Seen Bringing 'Closer Co-operation'

VICHY, France, Dec. 2 (AP)—Important new developments in French-German relations were forecast by authorized sources today following Marshal Philippe Pétain's return from a long conference with Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring in the occupied zone yesterday.

The meeting, held in a railway car near Saint Florentin, 80 miles southeast of Paris, signaled the beginning of new "detailed conversations," these sources said, emphasizing that it should not be regarded as being merely a conclusion to long-pending negotiations.

Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vichy Secretary of State, declared in Paris that the interview represented the "marked will of the French Government to engage itself ever more constantly on a path of durable and fruitful European co-operation."

Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador in Paris, said, "It is certain that something very important will result from the conference."

In Berlin, the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which often reflects the opinions of the German Foreign Office, said, "The principle of co-operation in the spirit of the New Order has been unmistakably intensified."

Official circles here believed the situation in North Africa was one of the topics touched upon.

It was disclosed that the conference, in which Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan also participated, lasted more than three hours.

The talks at Saint Florentin lasted so long that Marshal Pétain and Reichsmarshal Göring did not enter the Reichsmarshal's dining car for lunch until 4:30 p. m. Others in the official party waited for them.

The luncheon group included Gen. Hanesse Bodenschatz, Colonel Schmidt and Colonel Gallan, who boasts 95 air victories for the German Air Force, all from Reichsmarshal Göring's party; and Major Bonhomme, Commander Fontaine and Ambassador de Brinon, representing the French.

M. de Brinon said the luncheon was "very cordial and the two marshals very gay."

On the delegates' return to Vichy, the crowd was silent save for the one thin cry of welcome to Marshal Pétain.

So. Carolina School Costs Summarized

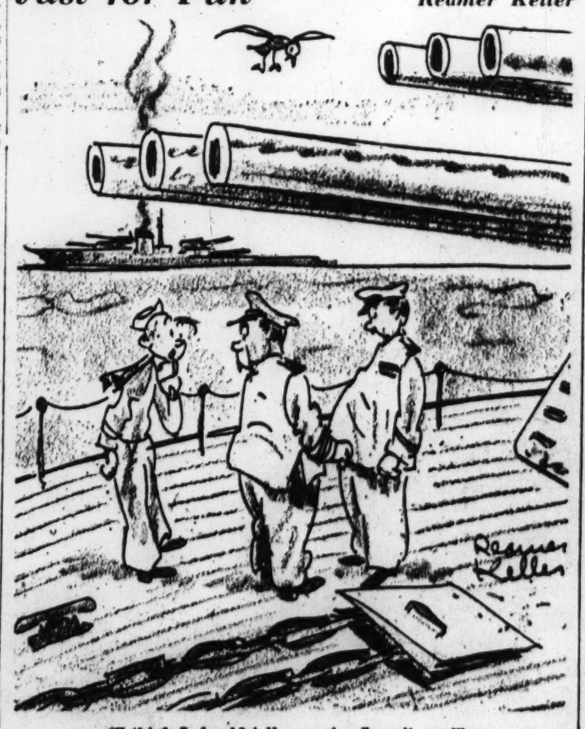
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 75 per cent of expenditures involved in the oporation of the State Department of Education goes for the education of white students in South Carolina, that agency has announced, adding that on the basis of an expenditure of $20,700,000, a total of $15,400,000 was expended by white schools and 12 per cent, or $2,000,000, was used for negro education.

The largest single item in both white and negro schools was classroom teachers' salaries, it said. The white schools spent $9,000,000 for salaries and the negro schools $2,191,000. The white schools also included in their expense list $292,000 for instruction supplies, $404,000 for fixed charges including insurance, $758,000 for administrative expenses, $1,051,000 for operation and maintenance, $1,100,000 for transportation, and $2,940,000 capital outlay.

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller



"I think I should tell you, sir—I can't row!"

Japan Pitting Puppets Against Puppet

By Randall Gould

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's latest idea for dealing with Nippon-sponsored Chinese authority in occupied Chine is born of urgent necessities. It consists of a plan to weaken the arm of the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking—in spite of the fact that this is officially recognized as a "National Government of China"—and to strengthen various local authorities.

In effect this scheme, like so much else Japan has done or tried to do in China, constitutes a turning of the clock back in slight degree. But of course it is being proclaimed as a sign of progressive thinking, although even Japanese propagandists can hardly hail it as any indication of progress in development of Japan-in-China.

The necessity behind such a move is largely that of movement at any price. Japan cannot afford to stand still. There must always be something doing to distract the public and establish the illusion of constructive achievement. But in this case, the shift in policy has been frankly attributed to dissatisfaction with the former policy.

Paradoxically, the Wang group wasn't strong enough, and yet it was too strong. So by a second paradox Tokyo will continue to exchange Ambassadors with Nanking yet at the same time put more emphasis on subordinate or competitive Chinese "puppet" elements. It may be possible that with the aid of propaganda, some sense may be made out of this for the Japanese public. The task of so doing is obviously not easy.

Not for months has there been any real enthusiasm in any element of Japan for Mr. Wang or his government. Such fervor as existed at any time was largely before the actual formation of any government. To be specific, it was around the early part of 1939 when Mr. Wang first left Chunking, rushed down to French Indo-China, and by support of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's ideas for a Chinese peace provided the build-up for a certain amount of hope in Japan.

It was expected that a negotiated peace, amounting to Nipponese victory might receive the support of substantial Chinese elements headed by Mr. Wang.

This hope later fell flatter than the proverbial pancake. With the drop of such hope, efforts to build up Mr. Wang on a Japanese base have always been rather synthetic.

On the other hand, it is fully in line with historic "divide and conquer" policy for the Japanese to incline toward the policy of building up local officials—the smaller and less important the better. In fact, when once they attain stature, like the one-time Manchuria bandit Chang Tso-lin, it has always been the history of Nipponese imperialism that these men became more or less obstreperous. Often, as in the case of Marshal Chang, they finally come to a mysterious end. Chang passed on in a skillfully arranged railway blast as his private car passed under an overpass on the line between Mukden and Peiping, a point to which the Japanese felt his power should not extend.

It is safe to forecast that the names of few of these local officials will become known to the public abroad. What Japan now wants is to secure, through cheap and easy bribery in large degree, the adherence of myriad petty leaders of the category of hsien (county) magistrates—men who are well known to their own people, and able to control a strictly local situation, but who cannot develop ambitious ideas.

1937 Regime Recalled

Such men are expected to bring much more peace and prosperity than the top-flight "puppets" at Nanking have done, while in the event of a general settlement of the China situation—perhaps through negotiation with Washington, it is now hoped—there would be no question of any apparent change in the status of these potent nonentities. They could not possibly develop any independent Chinese governing regime, but would—it is presumed—remain quietly sold to Japan.

In North China before the outbreak of full hostilities in the summer of 1937 there was already in existence a regime succeeding the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government, set up by the Japanese Army. This regime was headed by Yin Ju-keng.

Typical of the way the Japanese often cling to even the most outworn of their political contacts is the fact that Yin arrived in Tokyo recently to "represent the people of North China" at the unveiling of a monument—which incidentally, was in memory of 150 Japanese who allegedly "assisted" the Chinese revolution of 1911.

The East Hopei regime was candidly devoted to facilitating the smuggling of silver, then the basis of national currency, out of China and bringing opium and legitimate goods in without payment of customs dues. After a massacre of Japanese at Tungchow the Army detained Yin for months, under suspicion of his having some part in the matter. At the same time war was waged, a new Peiping Government under Nipponese control was set up, and finally Yin was released but given no new position.

Existence of the new Peiping group proved a serious stumbling-block to the establishment of a Nanking regime under Mr. Wang. Finally the delicate internal adjustments, Japanese and Chinese, were completed. It was agreed that the new Nanking "National Government" would prevail in matters of international policy but that Peiping—renamed Peking by the Japanese because Peking means "northern peace"—would have its own governing group, largely autonomous. At no time, therefore, has North China ever really come under Nanking in any effective sense save that in theory it might be held by any international arrangements Nanking might make.

Japanese Withhold Trust

This was in itself a revelation of the tendency now more strongly manifest, over a wider area, for the Japanese not to repose full trust or power in any one Chinese no matter how exalted. Probably Mr. Wang's greatest opportunity throughout lay in his presumed capacity for luring away from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the allegiance of important patriotic Chinese among the military, in government, and in private life. But it is here that he most strikingly falled.

A few he took with him at the outset, notably Chou Fu-hai who had been Chungking's Minister of Publicity and who became Nanking's Finance Minister—with incidental and vital control of the secret police and a powerful hand on illicit revenues of the west Shanghai gambling and narcotics area.

T'ang Leang-li, who had been Mr. Wang's nominal private secretary while devoting his chief energies to the issue of a monthly magazine and occasional books, became Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was born in Java, educated in London and Vienna, corresponded in China for a German newspaper in Berlin, and speaks fluent English and German but poor Chinese. He is known for his admiration for the German dictatorship, in which he resembles his chief.

Also worthy of note as one of the better-known Chinese who went with Mr. Wang is the present Mayor of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Chen Kung-po. Mr. Chen has a good record in general and is more respected than most of the Japanese "puppets" but he too has been involved in the widening circle of jealousies and fissures among this none-too-happy group and recent reports indicate that he has relatively little power as compared with one Woo Su-pau, a Nanking political agent in charge of the "political police"—gangsters to the ordinary eye—operating in the grotesque fortress at 76 Jessfield Road, western Shanghai. This building was once Mr. Wang's headquarters, when he was in Shanghai, but latterly its walls and machine guns have guarded police and prisoners usually numbering several hundred, held for political reasons or merely for ransom.

Fundamentally, Japan's problem of governing occupied China through puppets runs against this dilemma: That good Chinese are bound to be inwardly patriotic, and thus likely to revolt against their Japanese supporters whenever they gain enough strength; while bad Chinese are weak, corrupt, and of no use whatever except as the flimsiest of "fronts" for actual Japanese direction of their most minute operations—lacking which they are both useless and treacherous.

It seems impossible for the Japanese ever to solve this problem for it lies deep in Chinese nature.

Wiedemann Speeds Nazi Activity in China

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Dec. 2

Arrival in Nanking of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul General in San Francisco and now Consul General in Tientsin, marks an intensification of Nazi diplomatic activity in Japanese-occupied China.

Captain Wiedemann was understood to have come from Tientsin yesterday to meet with members of Wang Ching-Wei's puppet Government.

At the same time it was learned that Ernst Wendler, German Minister to Thailand, had arrived in Shanghai by airplane from Bangkok. The reason for his visit was not announced but he was expected to confer with Captain Wiedemann and Christian Zinsser, Acting German Consul General in Shanghai.

'Studentville' Pulls Up Stakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOGAN, Utah — Studentville, community of college students, took on a more permanent character recently when the residents packed up bag and baggage and moved to a new location where larger quarters are available, and where the community can expand.

On the first moving day 21 of the small student dwellings were transferred, and others have moved since. Some are on wheels and other have stationary foundations, but all are equipped for the convenience of young men and women to keep house in a minimum of time so they may concentrate on their studies at the Utah Agricultural College.

This model community originated in 1934 when one outside student brought his sheep wagon along to live in. Development began rapidly until now several score students live in simplicity by this means while getting a college education. A number of them are married, and more than 50 couples have become parents while living in Studentville.

The community is incorporated and is governed by a mayor and council. The present mayor is Lynn Hollist of Sugar City, Idaho, a bachelor. The officers are elected in the same way as in other municipalities of Utah.

It was by this means that the residents obtained a larger area for their new home, acquiring the ground from the college. The incorporation also enables them to obtain utility service such as water, sewage, lights, and law enforcement.

Vatican Newspaper Raps 'Mercy Killings'

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, scored the "false humanitarian piety" which it said lay behind the tendency in some European countries to promote "mercy killings," the killing of old people.

The newspaper characterized a German film shown at Venice in September during the annual International Film Exposition, which it said was "a veritable invitation to homicide," as being "one of the most pitiless and objectionable films ever to reach the screen."

Massimo Bontempelli, Italian writer and member of the Academy of Italy, was scored in the same article for a recent enthusiastic article on a German film expounding the theory of euthanasia—the doctrine of killing of aged, those termed to be hopelessly insane or diseased persons.

Fleet of Corvettes Ordered by Howe

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (AP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced yesterday that two west coast shipyards had been instructed to proceed immediately with the construction of 17 twin screw corvettes (small destroyers) at a cost of $25,000,000.

The vessels are a part of an expanded program contemplating the completion in 1943 of 38 corvettes, 25 minesweepers, and 16 trawlers.

They are to be built by the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, and Yarrows, Ltd., of Victoria.

Togo Gives Up Secondary Japanese Cabinet Post

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Shigenori Togo today gave up his portfolio for Overseas Affairs but remained Minister for Foreign Affairs in a minor Japanese Cabinet shift. Hiroyasu Ino, Minister of Agriculture, was named Minister for Overseas Affairs.

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National Unity: A Tale of Two Nations

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2 — Yesterday was National Unity Day in Yugoslavia and Rumania, commemorating the memorable day in 1918 when the two nations achieved their historical ambition. Yugoslavia in bringing under one crown the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; Rumania in reuniting its old provinces of Wallachia, and Moldavia with their brethren in Transylvania who had been under the rule of Hungary.

Exiles here from both countries are celebrating it with mixed feelings of sorrow and hope.

The Yugoslav King and Government attended special service in the Greek Cathedral and the Rumanians had a similar service of their own in their own orthodox chapel. Yesterday the Yugoslav King and Government also attended services at Westminster Cathedral to mark the fact that while Serbia, as part of triune kingdom, is orthodox, the Croats and Slovenes are mainly Roman Catholic.

Special Radio Program

Mr. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India and Vice Premier Miha Krek were chief speakers at an Anglo-Yogoslav Society meeting while the British radio made full use of the opportunity in Yugoslav and Rumanian radiocasts.

Each country is ruled by a King who is under 20 and who owes his position to the failure of the previous regime to secure the country's safety. Neither monarch celebrated National Unity Day at home.

Everybody knows why King Peter is doing so, but it is less easy to understand why King Michael should have chosen this identical moment to have gone with his mother to Florence where the Italian radio Nov. 29 stated he had just arrived.

The presumption is he could not face the prospect of being in Rumania on this day of all days in the year, when not only has his country lost a large part of its national heritage, but the inhabitants, already short of many necessities, face the serious danger of famine before spring and are fighting on the side of their hereditary enemies against their old and well-tried friends.

Yugoslavia's Hopes Grow

King Peter, unlike King Michael, already sees the horizon growing brighter. Whereas the Rumanians have allowed their country to be dismembered without putting up a fight, Yugoslavs, who fought gallantly, even though only at the eleventh hour, are today in their adversity beginning to find the sense of unity they struggled for in vain during the previous 22 years of peace.

Though the Axis has set up a puppet kingdom in Croatia and has given to Bulgaria the southern part of the country up to the Albanian border, fresh details arrive here every day of attacks by Yugoslav patriots on the oppressors all over the country.

There was at one time considerable danger that Communist bands and guerrilla "chetniks" would come to blows, but appeals from the exiled Government as well as the patriotic ardor of the two groups appears to have averted the danger.

German Brutality

The unparalleled brutality of the German Army of Occupation has helped to weld the divergent patriot elements together and it is clear today that just as the atrocities committed by the Turks in the last century roused the Serbian nation instead of cowing it, so the German murders of innocent hostages and threats to raze Belgrade to the ground if the patriots did not lay down their arms has had on the Yugoslav nation just the opposite effect from what was intended.

Indeed, it is stated on the authority of the Germans themselves that operations in Yugoslavia have taken on the aspect of a major campaign. It seems definite that though the Germans, like the Japanese in China, hold the main lines of communication and the big cities, the county at large is mainly under patriot control. And this is true not merely of the purely Serbian part but also of Croatia and Slovenia.

Croatia, by the way, was one of the puppets to sign the anti-Comintern pact in Berlin last week. But its nominal ruler, the Italian Duke of Spoleto, cousin of the King of Italy, has not so far dared to set foot in the country.

"Peace" in Rumania

Rumania, on the other hand, has peace within its own restricted borders. But a large number of its bravest sons have fallen in battle — not to recover the half of Transylvania which was taken from it only one year ago by its present allies, but to build an unstable empire in "Transnistria," which never was Rumania though a handful of Rumanians were living there.

Thus, today the vast bulk of the Rumanian nation are greeting each other with words "to Cluj" which is in the hands of their comrades in arms, the Hungarians, with whom they have just signed a renewal of the anti-comitern pact—about the only thing that these two "allies" of Germany have in common.

In fact, whereas every Yugoslav patriot knows today exactly who his enemies are and what to do about them, the unhappy Rumanians are obliged to sit still while the Hungarian grip on Transylvania gets tighter.

Yugoslavs on this day look confidently forward to the restoration of their unity as signs of German discomfiture both in Russia and Libya become more and more apparent. But the Rumanians scarcely know whether they will be worse off if the Germans are beaten or if they win.

Meanwhile the food situation throughout the Balkans goes from bad to worse. Rumania which used to export wheat now has not enough bead for itself, manly because exports are still going on a large scale—to Germany.

Unhappy Greece, which used to import 600,000 tons of grain yearly of a total consumption of 1,200,000 tons, has been forced to see no less than 450,000 tons exported or eaten by German, Italian and Bulgarian occupying forces.

Tomatoes, olives, raisins and grapes have gone the same way—many of them to German troops in Libya.

In the past few days relief ships are stated to have reached Greek ports from Turkey, but the food situation is still serious. It is also bad in Yugoslavia, though it is believed not quite as bad as in Greece.

'Emergency' Lifted In Czech Sections

By the Associated Press

Prague, Dec. 2

The state of civil emergency declared Sept. 28 in parts of Bohemia and Moravia as a result of sabotage and disorders will be immediately lifted in Kolin, Olmutz, Königgratz and Kladno, it is announced.

Authorities said that order had been restored. Restrictions for Prague or Bruenn remain in effect.

Finns Have Little Time Left To Avoid War With Britain

HELSINFORS, Finland, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Finish Parliament has voted unanimously to restore sovereignty over territory ceded to Soviet Russia in the peace treaty of March, 1940. Military administration is retained in the area during the emergency.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—Unless the Finns make an eleventh-hour decision to discontinue fighting, all signs now point to an early British declaration of war.

Most observers believe that if such announcement is made there will be similar declarations against Hungary and Rumania.

Until the anti-Comintern pact was renewed at Berlin last week the attitude of British circles was tepid toward the Russian request that Britain should declare war against these three states.

It was held, particularly in the case of Finland, that the effect of such a step would be to slam the door and bolt it in the face of possible voluntary withdrawal of support from Germany.

British Attitude Stiffens

It was further argued that a declaration of war would not make any practical difference, seeing that the British have already acted on the decision made at the outset of this year's campaign to hit the enemy wherever they can find him.

It will be remembered in this connection that the British already have bombed and bombarded Petsamo.

Since last week's gathering of puppets at Berlin, however, the British attitude was stiffened. There is still time, but not much time, for the Finns to avoid being involved in actual war with Britain. Probably nothing short of an announcement in the next day or so that the Finns want to negotiate on the immeditae end to hostilities would prevent it. But such a move on Finland's part is not thought at all likely.

Implications Important

The influence of the renewal of the anti-Comintern pact on British attitude is not due to the mere formal act of signature which actually commits Finland to a considerably less active role than it is playing already. The trouble arises from implications of the act.

For example, Finnish officials during recent visit to Berlin stressed Finland's brotherhood in arms with Germany. Germany is not the only one fighting the U. S. S. R.

Joachim von Ribbentrop in his closing address made it crystal clear to the delegates that they were not only fighting Bolshevism. The task of eliminating the remaining vestiges of Bolshevism he told them is "even more important in view of the fact that the western democracies have made common cause with Bolshevism and have turned themselves into accomplices of the Communist International."

"Destruction of Democracies"

This trenchant phrase showed that the ultimate object of the meeting of the puppets was to link them together to secure the destruction of the "western democracies," which, of course, includes not only Britain but the United States.

In these circumstances the British feel that they cannot hesitate longer in doing as their Russian ally asks. The Finns must therefore act quickly if they agree with their Premier, Jukka Rangell, that "it would be regrettable if Britain decided that British interests demanded the dragging of Finland against its will into the larger war."

The Rangell speech (which did not show any peaceful tendency) was made to a special session of Parliament Saturday to consider the fact that "Britain now threatens us with war."

How regrettable it will be from the Finnish standpoint if that threat is carried out can be judged from the fact that the Finns are short of most foodstuffs except perhaps meat. They have just negotiated an agreement with Germany by which they will get a large quantity of wheat, but this is only half their grain requirements in the next six months.

Even so, if they realized that every ounce was taken from hungry mouths in Southeast Europe, it is doubtful whether the Finnish people would accept it.

Frontiers at Stake

Apart, however, from the fact that only the western democracies can really fill the empty Finnish stomachs, a number of serious legal consequences may flow from a declaration of war against Finland by Britain.

The British haven't formally recognized the changes in Finland's frontiers brought about by the Russo-Finnish war last winter any more than they did the Russian annexation of the Baltic States.

If, therefore, war is declared, the Finns will forfeit any claim to British moral or diplomatic support for the old frontiers when the war ends.

Equally calamitous from the Finnish viewpoint is the fact that they have always themselves been regarded as culturally and socially in the forefront of the "western democracies."

Here they are apparently about to be forced into war against those very countries with which their ties always have been closest, Norway and Britain.

Pan American Expands Mexico-Guatemala Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Extension of the Pan American Airways service between Mexico City and Guatemala City by addition of a second daily round trip flight became effective yesterday, it was announced by Pan American here today. This service links Brownsville, Texas, with the Guatemalan Capital and provides for a round-trip flight daily, leaving Mexico City at 7:15 a. m., and arriving at Guatemala City four hours later.

On the return trip, the plane will leave Guatemala City at 12:15 p. m., and land at Mexico City at 4:15 p. m.

Already in service in this area are twice daily services between Brownsville and Mexico City, daily services between Mexico City, the Canal Zone and Trinidad, three times weekly between Los Angeles and Mexico City and three times weekly between Mexico City, Merida, Yucatan, Havana, Cuba, and Miami, Florida.

Nazis Limit Profits Of Belgian Companies

By the Associated Press

Berlin

A decree issued in German-occupied Brussels has limited the profits of Belgian corporations to six per cent of capital and reserves. It also provided that annual fees to company officers and executives must not exceed two per cent of capital and reserves. Excesses must be invested in Government securities.

Officials explained it was to require successful companies to asume a larger share in financing Government enterprises.

Royalty Asks the Questions—

Wide World

—Britain's Girl Workers Give the Answers

On a recent royal visit to a Ministry of Supply factory, King George VI (as shown in the upper picture) displayed considerable interest in the head scarves—each of a different color—worn by girl gunmakers. The girls told him the colors indicated their various jobs, enabling supervisors to pick out inspectors, charge hands, and machinists at a glance. The King was told, too, that 91 per cent of the factory workers were women. While the King was asking questions about scarves, Queen Elizabeth (lower picture) spent most of her time learning how fuse caps are made. Photos passed by British censor.

Ottawa Regime Stakes Future On Issue of Price Ceiling

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 2—Canada is entering a period of acute political and economical controversy. Many surface causes for it are apparent, but the basic cause is the strain of war. This nation is beginning to feel a war burden such as no Canadian would have thought possible two years ago.

As Canada spends about 40 per cent of its entire income on war activities and the supply of consumers' goods starts to drop seriously for the first time, the strains thus engendered crystallize in two main issues—price control and conscription. Both issues will rock the Canadian Parliament as soon as it meets in January.

The Government is well aware that it now faces the supreme test of its long life. It has staked its future on the great experiment of the price ceiling and must make the ceiling work by whatever compulsions are required. But no matter what it does, the dislocations which pegged prices will do to many lines of business, especially to the small retailer, will produce and already are producing a clamor of protest from one coast to the other.

Close Scrutiny Certain

This protest against details of the ceiling policy—no one is protesting the general plan to avoid inflation—will make itself articulate in Parliament and may become the football of politics. In any case, every mistake made in the enforcement of the ceiling will be examined in Parliament, will be used to embarrass the Government and undoubtedly will launch the nation upon a prolonged economic debate.

At the same time the Government faces a deepening conscription issue. When Arthur Meighen was elected leader of the Conservative Party and the official parliamentary opposition he declared himself in favor of conscription for all military purposes. At present conscription is enforced only for home defense and the Government has resisted any attempt to extend it to overseas service.

Mr. Meighen unquestionably will rally a large volume of public opinion behind total conscription and, the Government fears, will split the nation at a time when unity is most required. Mr. Meighen believes, on the contrary, that only with conscription can the nation achieve total war effort on a fair basis.

The Government will not yield. It believes more firmly than ever that conscription for overseas service now would disrupt the war program by a racial schism between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

National Unity Needed

The first essential in the huge war program now under way is the support of the people, the sense of national unity, the Government holds, and French-Canadian Quebec, comprising a third of the nation, will not accept conscription. The attempt to force it upon Quebec in the last war left a racial division and bitterness which lasted for 20 years. The Government will not risk a repetition of it.

The Government knows the strength of conscription sentiment in the English-speaking provinces, but believes that a majority of all Canadians are opposed to it still. But the Government cannot answer Mr. Meighen by mere refusal. It must produce a plan of total war which will satisfy the whole people. When Parliament meets this plan will be explained.

At the moment the Government is engaged on a final analysis of available manpower, to see how many men it can afford to put into the fighting services, and how many it must use in its constantly-increasing armament factories. The Government's man-power figures are a State secret at present but it is known that they reveal a very difficult situation. Canada is running short of men and will have to employ hundreds of thousands of women before the war is over.

Survey of Man Power

The Government will present to Parliament a blueprint showing that without conscription it can and will mobilize all the energies of the nation for war, though not necessarily in the fighting services. It will try to show that overseas conscription is not needed and, since it would split the nation, is undesirable. On its ability to satisfy Parliament and the public on this point, the future of the Government hangs.

Thus between now and the meeting of Parliament on Jan. 21, Premier King will be engaged on the largest efforts of his career—the effort to effect the real economic revolution of the price ceiling, and the effort to mobilize the final reserves of man power, machine power, and materials for the war program.

And no one knows so well as Mr. King that he cannot do these things without bitter political warfare. At least the forces opposed to him have an able leader in Mr. Meighen and he is certain to give the Government some of the most difficult moments it has yet known.

Churchill: Britain Faces Crisis in Man Power

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, telling Parliament today that "a crisis of man power and woman power" will dominate the year 1942 for Britain, proposed that military conscription age limits be lowered to 18½ and raised to 50. He warned that eventually men of 60 might be called.

Powers to compel unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 30 to join the uniformed forces also will be sought, he said, although only volunteer women will be assigned to "lethal or combatant services."

The present conscription limit for men is 19 to 41.

[Conscription of both man power and woman power "still available" for war work was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in a motion introduced Nov. 27 in the House of Commons. The object was described as the securing of "the maximum national effort in the conduct of the war and in production." Inasmuch as the bill was introduced by the Government, observers considered that under present circumstances its passage would be assured.]

Drain on Man Power

Declaring to a solemn and crowded House of Commons that Britain's "crisis of equipment is largely over and an ever-broadening flow is now assured," partly because of United States aid and partly because of newly completed British Empire factories, he said the drain on Britain's man power was arising from five causes:

1. The necessity of staffing the new factories.
2. The maintenance and expansion of forces in the East.
3. The supplying of Russia from British production.
4. The prospective expansion of the air force, and the continuous growth of the Navy, and
5. The continuous guard against "two vultures"—the danger of invasion and the air raider—which "will hang over us until the end of the war."

The expanded military conscription would bring more than 3,000,000 more men and women under review for armed service with the British forces.

Another change would permit 19-year-old youths to serve overseas, a duty which now is limited to those 20 and older.

Churchill Describes Plan

Describing the plan in details, Mr. Churchill went on:

"My words are intended to convey the general aspect and prospect to the House. A White Paper will be presented before the second reading of the bill which will give exact definition. . . .

"There will be three important changes in the case of males. Hitherto the reservation from military service has been by occupational blocs. It is now proposed to change over gradually from this system of bloc reservation to a system of individual deferment.

"The method of reservation under the schedule of reserved occupations was a sufficiently good and flexible instrument so long as there was not an acute shortage of manpower.

Specialized Training

"It avoided the waste of odd men with highly specialized attainments which so disastrously characterized the opening years of the last war.

"There has been a very careful and steady husbanding of those who possess specialized attainments of every kind through knowledge and experience. The system of bloc reservations has already been modified by introducing protected work, which provides a rough test of the importance to the war effort of the work upon which persons in a particular shop were engaged.

"The situation now demands that there should be a further refinement in the system so that men should be no longer reserved by virtue of their occupation but the sole test should be the importance to the war effort of the work on which they are engaged. For instance, a carpenter may be doing work of direct importance to an airplane or ship, but he may also be making a piece of furniture. Clearly, there must be discrimination at the point we have now reached and the test must always be the relation to the war effort.

Age Limits Raised

"We propose to raise the age of reservation by one year steps at monthly intervals commencing Nov. 1, 1942. That is to say, every month the reserved age will rise by one year, thus bringing a new quota into the area of this more specially individual and detailed examination.

"In this process individual deferment will be granted only to men engaged on work of national importanace. Services such as the merchant navy and civil defense will be excluded from this scheme. . . .

"The second great change affecting men is the raising of the age for compulsory military service from 41 to 51. Men called up over the age of 41 will not be posted for the more active duties with the forces. They will be used for the static or sedentary duties which will liberate younger men. . . . It is not intended to call up men not physically fit, but there are many tasks in the modern armed forces which can be discharged by men who will not be called upon to march with the troops. . . .

"In raising the age of legal obligation from 41 to 51 we are bringing under review nearly two and three quarter million men. . . .

"We may later have to advance another decade.

"In the last war went to 57. It is not necessary to do this at the present time, because, mercifully, the slaughter has been much less. . . ."

Changes Proposed

Britain plans three important changes to boost man power, he said, and listed:

1. Abolishment of the present system of block reservation of certain classes of persons in favor of one of individual deferment on individual merits.
2. Raising the age for compulsory military service to 50 years. It is now 41.
3. Boys and girls between 16 and 18 will be registered and those not already in special organizations will be "encouraged to join organizations to fit them for national service."

He said that the age for military service would be lowered from the present 19 years to 18½, bringing into the armed forces another 70,000 men, while raising of the age limit to 50 would bring "under review an additional 2,750,000 men."

Boys now register at 18, but are not called upon for service until they reach 19.

Married Women Exempt

He pointed out that the government at present has power to draft all women more than 18 into industry. He said, however, that married women, even childless ones, would not be conscripted.

He said the government would assume power to "direct men to the home guard in areas where it is necessary and require them to attend drill."

The first half of the new class of 18½-year-olds is to register Dec. 13, he said, and will be called up beginning in January, with the second half registering early in 1942.

He said 170,000 women were needed for the auxiliary transport services, of whom 100,000 were wanted for air defense forces. They will have "the right to volunteer" for combatant service, he said.

He added that Britain had "1,000,000 more men in the munitions industry at this moment than we had at the end of the last war."

"What we have to do now is something more than that," he said, despite the flow of war materials from the United States.

He explained that men from 41 to 50 called to the armed services would not "be posted to the more active duties," but would be used "for sedentary duties to liberate younger men."

Mr. Churchill coupled his call for increased man power and woman power with the warning that "at anytime Hitler may recognize his defeat by the Russian armies and to recover his disaster visit us with all his fury."

"We are all ready for him. We shall receive him when he comes, by day or night, by far greater forces and with every modern improvement, but we must always be ready."

Living Standards

Mr. Churchill warned that the conscription measure would mean a sacrifice in living standards.

"Very definite curtailments of the amenities we have hitherto been able to preserve will be demanded," he said.

At the same time, he reported that Britain's "crisis of equipment is largely over and an ever-broadening flow is now assured."

"We have also to recognize that United States production only now is getting fully under way and that the quotas we expected will in many respects be retarded.

'Battle of Production

"The House will remember how I have several times described in the last five or six years the timetable of munitions production. First year—nothing at all; second year—very little; third year—quite a lot; fourth year—all you want.

"We are at the beginning of the third year. The United States is getting through the second year. Germany started the war already well into the fourth year.

"But all this disparity of preparation will rectify itself in the mere pasage of time.

"At a disadvantage in having to fight a well-armed enemy with ill-armed or half-armed troops, that phase is over and in the future the Hun will feel in his own person the sharpness of the weapons with which he has subjugated an unprepared, disorganized Europe and imagined he was about to subjugate the world.

"In the future our men will fight on equal terms in technical equipment and a little later on they will fight on superior terms."

The Prime Minister said Britain would have to call on its people for "a further degree of sacrifice and exertion, although 1941 has seen the major problems of creating war production capacity and manufacturing equipment largely solved or on the high road to solution."

The crisis of man power and woman power of 1942 was expected, he declared, because "great supply plants have been largely constructed."

"They are finished. They must be fully staffed."

"We must prepare for the expansion of our Air Force in 1942 and for a far greater expansion in 1943," he added.

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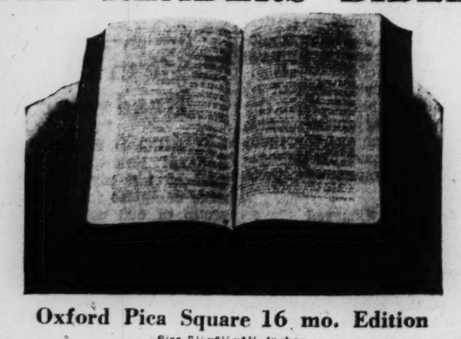

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Airways of Two Hemispheres Converge

A first-hand survey of what Brazil is doing to fortify its strategic coast along 35,000 miles of the South Atlantic facing Africa and Nazi-dominated Dakar, is given by E. M. Castro of Wide World News in three articles. His findings take an added significance due to the arrival in Dutch Guiana of United States and Brazilian forces to help the Dutch defend their territory and its bauxite mines. Between Dutch Guiana and Brazil lies Vichy-ruled French Guiana near the point where South America and Africa bulge to within 1,700 miles of each other. The first article today deals with Natal.

NATAL, Brazil (Correspondence of Wide World and The Christian Science Monitor)—Thrust out into the South Atlantic Ocean—1,600 miles further east than New York—is the almost Venetian city of Natal—today the crossroads for airplanes linking the two hemispheres.

Now those planes are commercial transports.

Soon, as the United States southern ferry service to Britain and its allies gets under way, they will be bombers.

It would be hard to overestimate the military importance of this city as the result of the European war and hemisphere defense.

Like Lisbon, Natal is a focal point, oddly enough, for the commercial transport planes of the Nazi-Fascist Axis and of Allied powers.

During recent years an important stop for Pan American Airways and the Italian LATI trans-Atlantic service as well as the former Air France lines, Natal is the closest city on this continent to Vichy-held Dakar in Africa, 1,662 miles across the ocean.

Cover About 1,038 Acres

Natal's present air base facilities comprise about 1,038 acres, of which approximately 60 per cent is occupied by the nearly completed field and buildings of Pan American Airways and its Brazilian subsidiary, Panair do Brazil. First-clss field and facilities also are owned by the inactive Air France, part of which are used by LATI—at present the only air mail link with Europe, through Italy.

Natal also is a landing point for Condor Airlines, subsidiary of Lufthansa, German air transport system, and chief rival of Pan American Airways in South America.

Condor has no landing field in Natal, using that section of the Air France field also used by LATI, but boasts a well-equipped seaplane base adjacent to the seaplane base of Panair. This Condor establishment includes ample hangar facilities, repair shops, offices and four subterranean tanks with a capacity of 8,000 gallons of gasoline each, as well as two radio stations of 800 and 310 watts.

Panair planes pass through Natal four times weekly on international or coastal runs, there are two Condor arrivals and departures weekly and the LATI plane departing for Europe stops here.

'Ferry' to West

Recent construction and enlargement have made Panair facilities the most complete and modern in Natal. There are reports that the idle Air France facilities may be absorbed by the Brazilian Government and incorporated with Panair.

The Panair field is assuming rapidly growing importance with the establishment of the plane ferry service to west Africa, and the new trans-Atlantic service of Panair, to use Natal as a hopping-off point.

Planes from the United States are arriving here in steadily increasing numbers, to be refueled before taking off for Africa—to a point 1,900 miles away—and from there continuing to destinations in Africa or the Near East. Thus far the planes have been transports, but this route shortly will become one of the most important lifelines for bombers as well.

Recently I watched the arrival of six Douglas transports, two landing one afternoon and four the following day. The men waste no time. On the day the second group arrived, the first took off, and the following evening three more left.

These planes all bear the Pan American Airways insignia. As soon as they arrive, the crews jump out, have a bit of food and refreshment, check their planes and usually sleep on the ground beside their ships. Invariably they seem in high spirits.

Ready for Heavy Traffic

The new Panair base, 10 miles south of the city, already in use and scheduled to be completed within six months, represents an expenditure of approximately $500,000.

The field equipment includes a number of subterranean deposits for gasoline, a 2,000-watt radio station, its own running water system, and all that is necessary for a modern airport to handle heavy traffic.

In addition, Panair is constructing a seaplane base on the River Potengy, less than two miles east of here, with a large concrete floor and landing ramp.

The strategic importance of Natal has led the Brazilian Government to concentrate a large armed force here and start building a modern naval base.

Col. Edwin L. Siebert, United States Military Attaché, and Col. Perry Jones, British Military Attaché, have spent much time in this area co-ordinating hemisphere defense plans with Brazilian autorities.

Natal, Capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, boasts a population of 50,000—out of the State's 700,000 inhabitants.

The city is built along the shores of the river a few miles above its mouth into the sea, and presents a Venice-like aspect with its streets ending in stone steps leading down into the water and its houses built out over the river.

Brazil Strengthens Northeastern Area

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 2

A further movement of men and equipment to Brazil's vital northeast area was announced by the Brazilian Army today.

The first of the new group included an artillery battery of 155 millimeter howitzers, motorized equipment, and 200 men.

Pattern of American Congress Offered for World Federation

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1—The basis of government in any postwar association of nations should be a two-house parliament similar to the United States Congress, Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly and the Norwegian Parliament, declared at the week-end meeting of League officials and well-wishers here.

His proposal came after a spirited address in which Dr. Hambro, regarded as one of the leading spokesmen for the League's small nations, warned that, for any new world organization to succeed, member-states would have to abandon the old idea of full equality which gave to Luxemburg a vote equal to that of Britain.

The big states which pay the bills and assume the responsibilities for enforcing policy must have their proportionate share of government, Dr. Hambro declared. To those, however, who questioned him after his address, Dr. Hambro added:

"I suspect that we shall have to have two Houses, similar to the American Senate and House of Representatives. In one House each state will have one vote. This will preserve what they may consider their sovereign rights. In the other, votes will be allocated according to population, wealth, industry and general world strength of the powers concerned."

American Pattern of 1789

As League officials together with advocates of some form of world federation joined in the day's discussion at sessions sponsored here Saturday by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey branches of the League of Nations Association, the hopeful view taken was that the attempt of nations to form a world order might follow the pattern of American history in 1789.

In short, that where nations of the world had failed to achieve unity through a league where each retained full sovoreignty, even as the American States failed to achieve unity through the articles of confederation, these same nations might effect a durable world order through sacrifice of some measure of sovereign rights, even as the American States succeeded through federation under the Constitution of the United States.

Speakers contributing to the developing discussion, which was joined by delegates from the floor, including women's club leaders, university professors and students, included Dr. Benjamin Gerig of Haverford College, former League Secretariat official; Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University; Robert Lee Humber, sponsor of the "declaration of the federation of the world" adopted by the North Carolina Legislature, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Collaboration Needed

Dr. Gerig urged partisans of federalism and advocates of a revamped league to collaborate rather than fight, stressing that there were elements of both federalism and the League in the present world picture—elements which would probably carry through into the postwar peace.

Professor Eagleton, arguing that the League Covenant would have to be sharply amended, reminded that this document in 1919 had "just barely" provided for such vital necessities as peaceful change in relations between states and for measures of social justice. Any new covenant must be strong in these points, he held.

Dr. Hambro, bolstered his argument against full equality for member-states by remarking that the last treaty recognizing "full equality between nations" came in 1764, providing that 14 nations pay equal sums for the maintenance of a lighthouse near the Straits of Gibraltar. Since then, he said, every world treaty, for maintenance of telegraph or postal or any other service, had provided for graduated payments by signatory powers according to their abilities and powers.

Similarly the League, he recalled, has exacted dues from its member-nations in proportion to their importance, with Britain paying 103 units, Russia 99, and some 20 States paying only one unit. Dr. Hambro argued that membership in the new world association's "house of representatives" might well be parceled out in the same proportions.

Turning to good-natured irony, Dr. Hambro remarked that there has been two ways to improve the League, "either to get the United States into it, or to kick the rest of the great powers out of it, then let the small nations reform it and invite the others back in."

Panama Fines Japanese

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 2 (AP)—Five Japanese including a prominent merchant, were fined five balboas ($5) apiece yesterday for changing their residence without notifying national police.

Natal, Brazilian Crossroads of Air

Wide World

Nazi-Fascist Contact Point Across South Atlantic

As the closest major city and airport on the South American coast approached from Africa, Natal is the focus of hemisphere defense in that region.

Condor-Lufthansa Planes Still Ply Brazilian Skies

In direct competition with Pan American Airways in South America, the German line before the war covered that continent. Several runs still remain in Brazil, and one between Argentina and Chile.

Aerial Pioneers of Good Neighbor Policy

Douglas commercial planes of the type now being ferried through Natal to Africa for use as transports in Africa by British forces.

Mayors Join in Stressing Danger of Shackling Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The Mayors of America's two biggest cities threw in their lot with representatives of big and little business today in advocating a formula for relaxing the restrictions on allocations of strategic raw materials.

Testifying first, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told a Senate Naval Affairs Subcommittee that unless advance planning is applied to post-war problems the situation might be "just too terrible to contemplate."

Following him, Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago cited instances of grave distress to manufacturers in the Midwest area deprived of materials necessary to their output.

Taking the position that Hitler is already "facing defeat" Mr. La Guardia, as President of the United States Conference of Mayors, urged that internal domestic economy should not be disrupted by too rigid restrictions of business.

La Guardia Backs Agency

The New York Mayor supported the bill sponsored by Senator Joseph T. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, setting up a special agency to hear the troubles of small business and empowering the President to re-allocate materials after a favorable report by the agency.

Mr. La Guardia hazarded the guess that the war might be over "in a year" and that Hitler "might not enter another winter, that is, if we speed up production."

Citing the experience of New York City, the witness said that it operates the largest transportation system in the world and that it requires raw materials now put on quotas. Chlorine for New York's water supply, he said, is rationed down to a mere one or two week's advance allowance, which he called "extremely dangerous."

He agreed with Senators that defense should be put first in the nation's present effort, but added that even Germany and Great Britain are making allowance for civilian needs in industry and trade. He declined to comment on details of the pending bill, but criticized the provision putting responsibility on the President, arguing that he is already overburdened.

Kelly Reports for Chicago

Mayor Kelly of Chicago said that the problems of the cities are similar to the problems of manufacturers and small business.

"Chicago's vast resources available for the defense program have not really been tapped," said Mayor Kelly.

Small business in Chicago, he said, employs 125,000 workers—nearly one third of the entire Chicago city total for all manufacturing industry, earning $200,000,000 annually and producing almost $1,000,000,000 worth of products a year. He argued that 25 per cent of this total could be converted into defense production.

"Of this $250,000,000 potential defense productive capacity very little has as yet been used," he said. "Although $400,000,000 approximately, of subcontracts have been let in Chicago, the major portion of these have been let to larger concerns."

Retention of Production

The Government should be willing to pay higher prices to small business to keep them in production, he said.

"If the entire economic and social structure of our country is not to be disrupted," said Mayor Kelly, "immediate measures must be taken to safeguard the small manufacturing enterprise of the nation.

"If this is not done—it is a certainty that thousands of small businesses in Chicago will collapse. Already 21 substantial businesses in the Chicago area are certain of failure within the next few months unless extraordinary relief measures are taken in their behalf. More can be expected to follow by the hundreds now that this parade has started." The witness declared thousands of workers will be thrown on the streets in such circumstances. Families will be uprooted and forced to seek employment in other sections, he said.

System of Premiums

Mayor Kelly recommended a system of premiums to keep small business at work, to be classified as follows:

1. A certain percentage open to all plants in Chicago on a competitive basis.
2. A percentage open only to small plants on a competitive basis.
3. A percentage open only to small distressed plants on a cost plus basis.
4. A percentage open only to larger plants in distress on a cost plus basis.

Defense Contract 'Brokers' Face Inquiry by Congress

By Roscoe Drummond

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — Two months of secret investigation into the high-pressure activities of defense contract "brokers" form the basis of a double-barreled Congressional inquiry, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, which is to begin its own hearings at once, disclosed today.

Disclosing for the first time that investigators have already been at work digging into bank accounts and defense contractors' records in six Eastern and Middle West states, Chairman May declared that his Committee was prepared to put the spotlight on profiteering, waste and graft in defense contracts with particular reference to "racketeering lobbyists," wherever the responsibility might fall.

As both the House Military Affairs Committee and the Senate Truman Committee prepared to launch their inquiries simultaneously this week—so suggestive have the preliminary findings become—these developments today indicated something of the dubious situation which is in the making:

Competitive Bid System

Mr. May warned that if Congress cannot put an end to the payment of illegitimate fees to intermediaries for negotiating defense contracts, he would propose that the Government return to the competitive bid system of letting all defense contracts, instead of by negotiation. The Office of Production Management and War and Navy Departments have resisted competitive bidding on the ground that it is too time-wasting under the emergency.

War Department spokesmen admitted that there undoubtedly were cases of indefensible fees collected by contract negotiators, although they emphasized that the Army periodically has issued circulars and notices to companies contracting for defense work notifying them that it was unnecessary to employ special counsel or representatives to obtain contracts.

The Democratic National Committee repudiated the "Democratic National Press," a magazine bearing a picture and an article signed by Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

This magazine was accused by Representative Robert F. Jones (R) of Ohio, of soliciting advertisements from defense contractors. The Committee sought to have the publication suppressed a month ago, it was said.

Deception Charged

"Though the publication did, especially in its late editions, admit that it had no connection with the party organization, the whole makeup of the paper was calculated to carry out the deception," the Committee stated. "Its 'defense number' carried a picture of Chairman Flynn on its cover, and inside it had an article under the name of 'Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.' It simply took one of Mr. Flynn's speeches and reprinted it. The same process presented articles under other eminent Democratic names, largely clipped from the Congressional Record, in similar fashion.

"It is an old scheme of exploitation with which both Parties have had experience through the years, and the Democratic National Committee is glad that Congressman Jones presented the matter to the House, even though the Representative gave the impression that this was a Democratic Party hold-up of the contractors instead of a purely individual foray, the proceeds from which went to the publisher and to nobody else."

As an illustration of the trend of the investigation, Mr. May gave without names one case-study already completed. It concerns a "defense contract negotiator" who has been busy in Washington in recent months.

Nine months ago, Mr. May said, this man, one of a species another Member of Congress branded as "profit patriots," had a bank balance of "zero." Today, he declared, this same man has $200,000 in the bank, makes a practice of writing checks for "cash" in sums of $2,000 and $4,000, boasts of never carrying less than $100 in currency and entertains officials of manufacturing concerns at champion prize fights.

Second Investigation

Representative Otis S. Bland (D) of Virginia announced on the House floor that the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, of which he is chairman, intends to make its own investigation of defense brokers.

It is pointed out that in all contracts entered into by the Army there is a warranty clause by which the contractor deposes he has not paid any special agent or representative in securing the award. Should it be disclosed a contractor has employed a special agent, the amount paid the representative is deducted from the sum paid to the contractor.

War Department officials pointed out, however, that a line must be drawn between lobbyists paid by contractors and bona fide representatives of firms. A great many businesses have maintained representatives or agents or counsel in Washington for years.

U. S. Industry Begins Study Of Problems

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—A vanguard of the 10,000 manufacturers who are expected to participate began discussions of industrial, labor, national and international problems at the opening sessions of the five-day 46th annual Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

The National Industrial Council of the Congress, representing 40,000 manufacturers in state, industrial and trade associations is holding closed sessions today and tomorrow. The program of the Congress as a whole will begin on Wednesday, keyed to the general theme, "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty."

Meanwhile industrial spokesmen interviewed before the meeting, declared that the Federal government's policy of accumulating surpluses of raw materials beyond defense needs might have disastrous effects on the nation's economy. Don K. Martin, Executive Director of the Ohio Manufacturers Association, and Frank G. Louthan, Secretary of the Virginia Manufacturers Association, were among those voicing this opinion.

Mr. Martin recommended the coordination of government efforts in order to avoid complete distortion between defense and civilian requirements. The government, without detracting from defense production ought to sustain civilian production to help counteract an economic collapse that may come at the end of the emergency, he said.

Many delegates also made known their impatience with the Federal government's lack of action in regard to strikes in defense. They urged some sort of legislation to curb or control essential production stoppages.

The keynote of the congress is set forth in a preamble to the program which reads:

"Today freedom stands in double jeopardy, threatened by enemies from within and without. American industry has been commissioned to produce the armaments for its defense, but industry recognizes that defense demands more than the production of military equipment alone. It calls for defense against internal disintegration and decay. It requires dynamic faith in our American institutions . . . rekindling of the flame of freedom in the minds and spirits of the people.

"Industry re-dedicates itself to collaboration with all segments of American society to make secure 'the blessings of liberty'—both for today and for future generations. Timely, practical, dynamic expression of this underlying theme will be found at every session of the Congress of American Industry."

Garden Books for Holiday Gifts

For your garden-minded friends why not a garden book for a holiday gift? There is such a variety that a title may be found to suit every taste and every purse. Here are a few recent ones not previously mentioned in this column.

"Your Garden in the City," by Natalie Gomez (Oxford University Press, New York, $3), is for those who have compact backyard gardens or do their digging outside a penthouse. Here is a specialized field, and Miss Gomez takes it for granted that the reader will wish to wield hoe and watering pot in person. Soil, watering, pest control, making lawns, pruning trees, designing city gardens, and providing them with plant materials on a limited budget are among the practical points well covered in this volume. Of particular interest is the chapter on terraces and roof gardens, with discussion of tub plants and boxes. "All-year looks" is another angle taken up. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams; and the introduction is by F. F. Rockwell.

To avoid having to move trees and shrubs when they get out-size, the home owner teaches himself a few fundamentals of garden design and plots out a planting plan that he can follow for years to come. "How to Landscape Your Grounds," by Loyal R. Johnson (De La Mare Garden Books, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, $2.75), is a highly useful volume for such needs. Full of diagrams, photographs, and lists, this book is self-education in simple landscape design—on planning walks, drives, entrances, service areas, how to grade, construct, and maintain lawns, build rock gardens, choose plants, shrubs, and trees for various locations, exposures, and climates. Particularly good to have are the lists for succession of bloom and for habits of growth. A good foundation book in practical design for any home owner to put on his garden bookshelf.

Those questions you are always asking—perhaps you don't realize that there are 1,001 of them. But "1001 Garden Questions Answered," by Alfred Carl Hottes, must do it, for it is so popular a garden book that it has been twice revised and enlarged (De La Mare Garden Books, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, $2.50). Mr. Hottes, who is connected with Better Homes and Gardens, confesses that he has received as many as 10,000 inquiries a month from garden-minded individuals. This volume, which is in question-and-answer form, deals with the most frequently repeated thousand. It is a handy pocket-size book, abundant with diagrams and encouraging photographs. A subject Index is supplemented by a cross-index, while the heterogeneous questions are actually collected under chapter headings, the resulting table of contents reading in orthodox garden-book style. There is something to please any practical gardener here; and the question-and-answer presentation makes it easy, quick reading.

"Bible Plants for American Gardens," by Eleanor Anthony King (Macmillan Co., $2), is to be described soon more fully elsewhere in this newspaper; but must not go unmentioned for a possible Christmas list. Plants referred to in the Bible are described here for possible indoor or garden culture, the Bible passages cited, with the thought that many a gardener may like to raise these plants or to know how some of the growing things in his garden figured in the Bible narrative. Aside from its interest as a garden book it has in it much that is illuminating concerning the meanings of passages in the Scriptures. Planting instructions are given, and advice on making a "Biblical garden." Arrangement of Bible plant materials into bouquets is an interesting chapter in the work. Illustrated by photographs.

"Gardening with the Experts," by Twelve Noted Authorities (Macmillan Co., New York, $2.50), contains chapters by Richardson Wright, Cynthia Westcott, J. Horace McFarland, and others, delightfully written and thoroughly expert, on their various special fields. Thus Rosetta Clarkson on "The Herb Garden"; Montague Free on "Plants for Your Parlor"; Sarah V. Coombs on "Amateur Flower Shows and Flower Arrangements"; Donald Wyman on sequence of bloom. Really a set of miniature books in one volume, and stimulating winter fireside reading.

Among the many books on house plants, "Try These Indoors," by Allen H. Wood Jr. (Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston, $1.75) is refreshingly different. It makes a supplementary volume with Mr. Wood's useful "Grow Them Indoors," of a few years ago. "Try These—" is a manual of house plants that are unusual. Potting, watering, feeding, and propagating directions are given for all sorts of fascinating members of the Amaryllis, Arum, Iris, and Lily families not generally grown. There is a chapter on members of the orchis family also.

Millicent Taylor

A Tuesday Feature

Mexican Colonists Ready for Move

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 2 (AP)—The National Sinarquista Union announced last night that its plans were complete for sending a first group of 500 colonists to Lower California, even though the Sinarquista leader, Salvador Abascal, is being held by military authorities in Jacoma, Michoacan.

Other leaders appealed directly to President Manuel Avila Camacho for release of Señor Abascal and an aid, Francisco Barriga, who were detained when troops broke up a Sinarquista demonstration in Jacoma Sunday.

The President approved some time ago Señor Abascal's plan to colonize Lower California with up to 100,000 of the Sinarquistas, who have been accused by labor leaders of being Fascists.

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Sideglances in Washington: President Home, Happy Falla!

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President's Messenger: Into Mrs. Roosevelt's Monday press conference burst the President's mop-like Scotty, Falla, awiggle at both ends.

"That must mean the President is back from Warm Springs,' exclaimed Mrs. Roosevelt, attempting to greet all the newswomen at once.

"He's the code," explained Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary.

When's a War?: Warm Springs, Ga., has become the President's favorite sounding board for predictions on the imminence of war.

In April, 1939, he told the people of Warm Springs from the rear platform of his special train: "I'll be back in the fall if we don't have a war."

He was back that fall, telling them then he hoped "by next spring there won't be a war."

Now, two years later, he succeeded in snatching another, shorter vacation at Warm Springs, reminding his Thanksgiving dinner guests that "in days like these it is always possible that our boys in the military and naval academies may actually be fighting for the defense of these American institutions" by next Thanksgiving.

Not Neutral Enough: Both the Army and the Navy thanked Mrs. Roosevelt for bringing them good luck at Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium Nov. 29. When the President's wife crossed from the Army to the Navy stands during the half, Army stopped scoring and Navy started.

Whereupon Army fans invented a new yell, "we want Eleanor! come back, Eleanor!"

Sharecropper Watson: Presidential Secretary Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson has a new nickname besides the "Pa" he acquired at West Point.

The other day he exhibited an entirely empty wallet to White House reporters. "Down in Alabama where I come from that is a mark of distinction," he boasted. So now, it's "Sharecropper."

Usually it's the President who hasn't a cent in his pocket and borrows from Major General Watson.

Tradition Triumphs: The Daughters of the American Revolution, which brings about 3,000 visitors to Washington each spring for its annual congress, has voted not to heed Leon Henderson's general invitation to conventions to stay away from the Capital during the defense boom.

As a compromise the local Daughters are fixing up a house guest system to relieve the hotel situation in a measure.

OPM Maze: A manufacturer in search of priorities was having difficulty locating the proper official at the Office of Production Management.

"I'll tell you what to do," volunteered a clerk. "Go back home and write us a letter. The messenger in the mail room will know where to send it."

OPM Urges to Be Sparing In Using Christmas Paper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—With a Christmas shopping season of "unprecedented proportions" in view, the Office of Production Management asked retailers and citizens to economize on gift boxes, tissue, wrapping paper, and similar paper materials.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief of the OPM Industrial Conservation Bureau, said a statement that compliance with the "emergency request" would help defense officials to provide adequate supplies for essential civilian as well as defense needs.

Baltimore to Launch Six Ships This Month

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2 (AP)—Baltimore's teeming shipyards, keeping ahead of the program to expand the American merchant marine, will send six vessels down the ways this month—the largest number of launchings in a single month in the City's history.

Five of the vessels will be Liberty Fleet ships and will be launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipbuilding plant. The other, a tanker, will be launched at the Sparrows Point Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

When the Snow Falls at Lake Placid

Pierson; Barry; New York Central

Winter Scenes at Popular New York Resort

Upper left: Winter cabin at Lake Placid. Upper right: Scott's Cobble Slope during the racing season. Lower: Ski enthusiasts climb slope for a swift return.

Lake Placid Stage Set for Winter Season

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The smell of snow is in the air at Lake Placid. Any day now the first good coating of powdery snow will fall, signaling the start of another winter sports season, which, many believe, will top those of any previous years.

Starting Dec. 13, Lake Placid's winter season will be officially opened. From then on a colorful array of events will be paraded before the snow fans until the end of March.

Workmen have been busy during the summer months further developing a number of skiing areas. Scott's Cobble Ski Center has been improved by moving the tow to the opposite side of the slope and extending it the full length of the hill. Constructed in two stages, the new tow ends at the top of Scott's Cobble, from which it will be possible to take the entire length of the slopes, slalom course, or a choice of three new downhill runs, which also are being added to the present facilities.

Other skiing centers being put in shape for the coming months are Fawn Ridge, which was opened for the first time last year, the Stevens Novice Slopes, and Ski Top Slopes, all of which are equipped with tows.

Among the feature attractions at Lake Placid is the world-famous Mt. Van Hovenberg Olympic Bob Sled Run. Equally popular, however, is the Olympic Arena, the 60-Meter Olympic Ski Jump at Intervales, the 10 Downhill Runs, including the Whiteface Class "A" Downhill Ski Trail, Whale's Tail, and Rimrock.

Guadalajara Fete

Mexicans love to celebrate, love fetes of any kind and on the least provocation these colorful peoples will schedule a round of festivities just so they can dance and sing. So, as Guadalajara prepares to observe its 400th anniversary next year it is little wonder that one of the greatest celebrations in that section will take place. Recognizing the importance of this celebration every travel company is including Guadalajara on the itineraries of those Americans planning to include Mexico in their travels next year. For here in Guadalajara will be gathered some of Mexico's outstanding talent in dance and song.

Called the City of Eternal Spring, Guadalajara is Mexico's second city in population and commercial importance. Founded in 1542 it got its name after the ancient Moorish city of the same name in Spain. Favored with a mild climate the year round Guadalajara is the southern terminal of the Southern Pacific Railways of Mexico, making connections with the National Railways of Mexico. There also is a tri-weekly air service to Mexico City and Los Angeles.

Ski Tours

Quebec City, and near-by Lac Beauport, the latter a very popular ski area, will be on the receiving end this winter of a series of all-expense ski tours operated by the Canadian Pacific Railroad from a number of large United States eastern cities. The tours will range from four to 13 days duration and will provide stopovers at the Chateau Frontenac. These tours will be in effect all winter from Boston, New York, and Detroit to Quebec City and return. Additional all-expense tours will be operated from New York to Quebec on holidays and special occasions. Special features of the tours include, besides rail fares, sleeping and parlor car tickets, all meals en route both in dining cars and station restaurants, transfer charges in Quebec, accommodations, and meals at the Chateau Frontenac. Allowance is made for American currency exchange.

Good Neighbor Fleet

Itineraries and dates of sailing for the Moore-McCormack Lines' three passenger liners plying between the United States and east coast South American ports have been revised in order to make it possible for many additional persons to visit South America during the winter cruise season. The change in sailing dates will enable the Brazil and Uruguay to be in Rio de Janeiro during the Mardi Gras Festival, Feb. 14 to 18. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and the Argentine seaside resort of Mar del Plata are the two additional ports on the cruise itinerary.

Travel Notes

America's great chain of National Parks attracted a record number of visitors last year with 21,050,000 persons registered . . . New Mexico will celebrate Santa Fe Trail Days from Dec. 13 to 15 . . . Jasper Park Lodge will open for the 1942 season on June 15 . . . The American Express Company announces an unusual Christmas Holiday Tour to Mexico arranged to fit in with the Christmas-New Year's vacation period . . . Sun Valley offers to its visitors three large ice rinks.

Fish Food Prospects Viewed as Promising

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said yesterday that in event of "wartime emergency" the annual supply of fish for food could be increased "almost immediately" by 185,000,000 pounds.

That would bring the national supply to 4,628,000,000 pounds. In a few years it could be boosted to 6,200,000,000 pounds, he said.

Dr. Gabrielson gave this summary of the food fish prospects in an annual report to Secretary Ickes.

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Toronto Maple Leafs Make First Visit of Season to Boston Garden This Evening

Capacity Crowd Expected To See First-Place Battle

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's first real high light of the annual National Hockey League season takes place at the Garden tonight when the Bruins face their formidable rivals of many years' standing, Toronto Maple Leafs, before an expected capacity crowd.

Right now these two teams are sharing the league leadership, both having won eight and lost two games, and tonight's winner—if any—of course will take over undisputed possession of first place. The Leafs are sure they can do it; the Bruins are just as sure that the Leafs cannot.

Greatest Asset

Toronto's confidence will probably be their greatest asset this evening, for despite their manhandling by the Bruins last winter, the Leafs are not convinced by any manner of means that the Rossmen are the better outfit. They remember that Boston won four and tied two out of the eight games between Boston and Toronto last winter, and then went on to beat the Leafs in four of the seven initial Stanley Cup play-offs last spring. They remember, too, that the Bruins won the world's championship, but they still do not admit that Boston is the better team.

Above it was said that confidence was their chief asset. That they still have this confidence is remarkable for they will be playing tonight without their outstanding center, Syl Apps, one of the greatest players in the game's history, and they probably will be without their young defense star, Wally Stanowski, who made the league's all-star sextet as a freshman last winter. These two were injured Sunday night in New York and have joined two other Leafs on the sidelines, Don and Nick Metz, who were injured previously.

13 Players

Coach Happy Day intends to dress Stanowski tonight, but does not plan to use him unless absolutely necessary. If Wally does not play, the Leafs will be down to 13 players—eight forwards, four defensemen, and goalie Turk Broda, holder of the Vezina Trophy. Day is not sure just how he will work out his lines, but it is possible that defenseman Jack Church will be shifted either to take Apps' place between Gordon Drillon and Bob Davidson or to fill in for some other player who may take Apps' position.

If possible, Happy wants to keep his two other lines intact. The Sweeney Schriner, Billy Taylor, and Lorne Carr wave has collected 13 goals and 12 assists, a total of 25 points which exactly matches the point total earned by Boston's Krauts; and the Leaf's third line—Hank Goldup, Pete Langelle, and Johnny McCreedy—has collaborated for 21 points. The Apps line is first with 35 points, one more than Boston's first threesome of Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley and Eddie Wiseman.

Pleased With Carr

The Leafs are definitely pleased with the showing of their new right wing, Lorne Carr, who was obtained from Americans at the start of the season. Right wing was the weak spot of last year's Toronto outfit, for three operatives at that spot—Lex Chisholm, Gus Marker, and Don Metz—got only four goals apiece all season. So far Carr has scored six.

If Jack Church is used up forward, Coach Day will rotate his three other defensemen, Bingo Kampman, Reg Hamilton, and Bucko McDonald.

Over the Blue Line

Both Toronto and Boston won home-and-home series over the week end . . . Leafs beat Americans 8-2 and 5-1, while Bruins beat Canadiens 3-1 and 3-2 . . . Toronto suffers by not having a farm team from which to call up players . . . Up to two years ago the Leafs had a working arrangement with Syracuse of the International American League.

* * *

Conn Smythe's duties at Maple Leafs Gardens have been taken over for the duration by Frank Selke as acting manager . . . Conn was called into active service again in his rank of Major . . . Frank should know how Smythe wants things run, for Conn highly valued his opinion . . . Selke, for instance, is given credit for noticing Billy Taylor when he was just 11 years old, and then guiding him from juvenile to professional hockey and a berth with the Maple Leafs.

* * *

Montreal Canadiens' gain may be Montreal Royals' loss . . . Across the border they are saying that loss of their Razzle-Dazzle line of Heffernan, Morin, and O'Connor may cost the amateur Royals a chance to reach the Allan Cup final . . . How much these boys meant to the Royals may be seen from the fact that they were called the team's "bread-and-butter" line.

* * *

More and more it begins to appear as though Bruins and Chicago are going to be the only ones hurt by the passport ban in western Canada . . . One by one the boys have been trickling across the border, latest being a Brooklyn Americans' group of Charlie Rayner, Norm Larson, and Bus Wycherly . . . This group was playing for Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians, but Manager Red Dutton has called them up to Americans in exchange for Earl Robertson, Red Heron, and Peanuts O'Flaherty . . . Bruins are still without Terry Reardon, and Chicago is still without Dave McKay.

* * *

Manager Frank Patrick of Canadiens said the other night that although he was reported as having sought both Edgar and Bert Laprade, he was really only interested in Edgar, center, and was disappointed when he failed to land him . . . "And we offered him the highest price ever offered an amateur to sign," Patrick said ruefully.

Probable Line-Ups

BOSTON	TORONTO
Conacher, lw	rw, McCreedy
Cowley, c	c, Iangelle
Wiseman, rw	lw, Goldup
Smith, ld	rd, Kampman
Clapper, rd	ld, Hamilton
Brimsek, g	g, Broda

Boston spares: Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Hamill, Jackson, Hiller, Hollett, Crawford.

Toronto spares: Schriner, Taylor, Carr, Drillon, Davidson, Church, McDonald, Stanowski.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Hoping for an Outburst of Goals

By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart

The Boston Bruins' famous Kraut line, which placed one-two-three in the N. H. L. scoring race two seasons ago, have their sights trained tonight on the Toronto Maple Leafs' goal. As they await the face-off, they are discussing the best methods of beating Toronto's ace goalie, Turk Broda, who last season won the Vezina Trophy for having the least number of goals scored upon him. Although they are second to the Cowley line in scoring this season, they are hoping for an outburst of goals any night.

Gophers Win First Place In AP Poll

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—To the Minnesota football team and to Sports Editor Ray Kelly of the New York Times go top honors today in the final Associated Press football ranking poll of the regular 1941 season.

The Golden Gophers, as had appeared likely since the second week in November, finished in first place to retain the No. 1 position accorded them a year ago. Just as they retained the Western Conference championship they won in 1940. Of the 96 sports experts throughout the country who took part in this week's balloting, 84 plunked for Minnesota and one other split his vote between the Gophers and Duke.

Almost Perfect

As a result the Gophers, with nine second-place votes, another for third and one for fourth, polled a total of 945½ points out of a perfect 960. Duke's Blue Devils, Rose-bowl bound to meet Oregon State, got 9½ for first 725½ points, and Duquesne, only other big-time unbeaten and untied team in the land, 309⅔ points for eighth. Points were awarded on a basis of 10 for first, nine for second, eight for third, etc.

In the two biggest bowl games, the voters make Duke a heavy favorite over Oregon State, given only enough points for 12th place, while rating the Fordham-Missouri Sugar Bowl clash virtually a toss-up. Fordham got 329⅔ points in sixth place, Missouri 328 in a seventh. Notre Dame, Texas and Michigan, in third, fourth and fifth, and Texas A. and M. and Navy, in ninth and tenth, completed the first 10.

Favorites Gone

Gone from the 1940 honor roll are Stanford, Boston College, Tennessee, Nebraska, Mississippi State, Northwestern and Washington. Holdovers, besides Minnesota, are Michigan and Texas A. and M.

Kelly, in his ballot, came closest to the week's ranking. He named the first three teams in order, then followed with Missouri, Fordham, Texas, Texas A. and M., Duquesne, Navy and Michigan.

The standing of the team (first-place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis):

First Ten

1—Minnesota	(84½)	945½
2—Duke	(9½)	725½
3—Notre Dame		675
4—Texas	(1)	494⅔
5—Michigan		455
6—Fordham		329⅔
7—Missouri	(1)	328
8—Duquesne		309⅔
9—Texas A. and M.		220⅔
10—Navy		220⅔

Second Ten: 11—Northwestern, 167; 12—Oregon State, 112⅔; 13—Ohio State, 81; 14—Georgia, 62⅔; 15—Pennsylvania, 61⅔; Mississippi State, 18⅔; 17—Mississippi, 10; 18—Tennessee, 8; 19—Washington State, 7; 20—Alabama, 6.

Also ran—Virginia and Texas Tech, 3 each; Penn State, 2; Texas Christian, Washington, Harvard and Tulane, 1 each.

Handicapping Presents Never-Ending Problems

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the never-ending problems in golf has to do with handicapping. No system has been devised that satisfies everybody; and it is safe to say that none ever will be. There always will be a certain number of grumblers in every club, either over their own rating or somebody else's; also, there always will be criticisms over the handicap allotted by the Massachusetts Golf Association, or any other State or district association which performs that arduous task for the players in its section.

Way back when golf was in its swaddling clothes in this country, as regards an official regulating body, the United States Golf Association took upon its shoulders the task of alloting handicaps to players participating in open tournaments of member clubs who requested such service. Thus we find in the By-Laws of the U. S. G. A. for the year 1900 this paragraph:

Official Handicapper

"The Executive Committee may appoint an official handicapper, who may, at the option of the Green Committee of the various clubs, handicap all open amateur handicaps given by clubs which are members of this Association. The charge for handicapping shall be $10 (ten dollars) for each event handicapped, which shall be paid by the club giving the competition."

At that particular period, 41 years ago, the U. S. G. A. had a total of only 167 clubs, of which 23 were associates and 144 allied—the associates being the clubs which paid the higher dues, were the only ones which had voting privileges at the annual meetings of the national body and which were the ones, in the main, which ran the tournaments which required the U. S. G. A. handicapping services.

Got Out of Hand

Obviously, as the U. S. G. A. grew in memberships and began enrolling members in greater and greater numbers from points west of the Mississippi, this handicapping arrangement got out of hand, so that it must have been a great relief to the officials of the national body when state and district associations sprang up here, there, and everywhere and gradually took over the task of looking over the handicaps of players entering open tournaments in their sections.

Eventually the U. S. G. A. had on its hands only the handicapping problem of supervising an eligibility list for its own national amateur championships, in which it had the full co-operation of the sectional associations. Through 1915 it attempted to allot handicaps from scratch to five for the leading amateurs of the country; but the game was spreading by such leaps and bounds that even this measure got out of hand, until the substitute was adopted of merely providing an eligibility list for the national amateur, without any attempt at individual handicaps. That lasted until the new step became necessary of arranging for sectional qualifications. It can be imagined in what a predicament the U. S. G. A. would have been had it continued its original program of attempting to handicap players for open tournaments conducted by member clubs, when the membership expanded from the 167 clubs of 1900 to the 1,154 of 1931, the all-time peak, since which time, due to the depression, it dropped to 813 in 1937.

Working Basis

The U. S. G. A., in turning over the major job of handicapping to setional organizations, gave them as a working basis the one-time famous Calkins system, based upon par; but the Massachusetts Golf Association, some years ago, went this system one better by devising the Allotted Score system, in which configuration of terrain, bunkering and other elements were considered, as against mere distance. That system now has been adopted by a majority of the State and district associations throughout the country and has been, or will be, I understand, recommended for general usage by the U. S. G. A.

Even the Massachusetts system, fair and equitable as it is, has not by any manner of means quelled the grumblers, but as John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A. points out, it has become somewhat of a custom for the clubs to appoint the severest critics as members of their handicap committees and the supreme "kicker" as chairman. After a year, or maybe two, in that capacity, they begin to see things in a different light.

Examples

They begin to see, for example, that when John Smith, as a normal 90-man, goes out some day and, things breaking well, does a 77, that doesn't necessarily mean that he should be handicapped at other than a 90-basis, any more than when, on another day, breaks or conditions against him, he scores over a 100. Another factor is that a 10-man at one club growls that he wouldn't think of playing even with a 10-man from some other club where scoring is generally higher, owing to greater distances or other factors. But an answer to that usually can be, "show me where the members of that other club are winning the majority of net prizes in open tournaments, or getting more than their fair share of the prizes.

As a general proposition, Corcoran tells me, handicaps are being cut, more than raised, because the standard of play is steadily improving. But this past year a lot of discretion had to be used in lowering handicaps because of the extremely dry weather, the extra distance gained and better scoring resulting.

Dutton Demotes Trio of Players To Springfield

NEW YORK (CP)—Discouraged by three high-scoring defeats in four days, Manager Red Dutton of Brooklyn Americans has sent three of his National Hockey League players to Springfield Indians of the American League, and called up three men.

He demoted goalie Earl Robertson and forwards Johnny (Peanuts) O'Flaherty, and Red Heron. O'Flaherty and Heron came to Brooklyn from Toronto at the start of the season as part of the deal for Lorne Carr, former Americans right wing now playing with the Maple Leafs.

From Springfield, Dutton summoned to his team goal keeper Charlie Rayner and forwards Norm Larson and Bus Wycherley. All three have just joined Eddie Shore's Indians from Western Canada after straightening out passport difficulties.

Rayner was with Americans for the latter part of last season and was previously goalie for Kenora Thistles. Both Wycherley and Larson were with the Americans for most of last year.

They will join Brooklyn in Detroit Thursday. Robertson, who started the season strongly, has been beaten 19 times in three games—6-2 by Boston, 8-2 by Toronto, and 5-1 by Toronto. He will have to fight for a job at Springfield as Shore has obtained a promising youngster, Red McAtee, from Pittsburgh, giving up two players, Glen Brydson and Squee Allen, for him.

Harvard's Lack of Wingback Cost Captain National Fame

Ask a Harvard man who was the most outstanding Crimson football player this past season and in all probability he would answer Chub Peabody, All-America guard. Or he might say Loren Mackinney, versatile end. Or, yet again, he might say Don McNicol, line-plunging fullback.

If you should ask Head Coach Dick Harlow, however, he might surprise you with his answer. He would give you Peabody, without a doubt, but then he would add, "yes, but if Harvard had had an outstanding wingback, Capt. Frannie Lee's name would be on the lips of every football follower in America today."

Captains' Luncheon

This revelation came yesterday at the final luncheon of the local football writers and coaches at the Parker House. The meeting was termed the "Captains' Luncheon," and each local coach who could brought his captain and introduced him to the gathering. In his introduction of Lee, Harlow said pridefully:

"Frannie Lee was as fine a pass defender as America saw this fall. He was a good safety man and as fine a captain as any coach could ask for, yet the boy did not get the recognition he deserved.

"You know, our situation at Cambridge greatly resembled the one which faced Fritz Crisler at Michigan last year. Michigan had no more short side attack than a goat, and every opponent shifted to the long side to take care of Tailback Tommy Harmon. With a good wingback to threaten the short, opponents would not have been able so to concentrate on the long-side attack.

Natural Tailback

"At Harvard, Lee was our natural tailback and we started him at that spot when the season began. Everybody shifted to the long side and dared us to run to the short. We had to change Lee into a wing-back, whereupon opponents changed back to the short side and dared us to run to the long. I tell you fellows, just one outstanding wingback, and Frannie Lee's name would be on everybody's lips."

Lee was gracious in responding to his coach's introduction, declaring Harlow to be the "finest coach a fellow could work for." Earlier in the meeting, Line Coach Joe McArdle of Notre Dame had praised Frank Leahy for his work in developing unsung and unheralded football players into stars. Lee made a theme of that, saying, "I wonder if Leahy has ever been to Soldiers Field and seen the material Dick Harlow has to work with? He and his assistants took a bunch of just average fellows and made them into a team of whose record I am proud."

Backbone of Success

Head Coach Lew Manly of Tufts was at the luncheon with his co-captains, Art Harrison and Bob Rutter. "They were the backbone of our team's success," he said. "Harrison was our chief offensive threat with his running, kicking, and passing, while Rutter was the blocker who paved the way. Both were fine leaders and I am sorry to see them go."

Like Lee, both Harrison and Rutter gave full credit to Manly. Said Harrison, "Over at Tufts we do not have the best material in the world, and 75 per cent of what we accomplish is due entirely to Lew. He instills spirit into the boys and we feel that we are not only playing for Tufts but that we are also playing for the coach."

Dias Absent

Two captains were missing, Joe Dias of Northeastern because under the co-operative working plan the school uses he is now on a job in Fall River, and the nine co-captains of Holy Cross because Coach Joe Sheeketski was asked to bring one of them and he could not make up his mind which one to ask.

Said Sheeketski, "I am sorry my captain in not here, but I just could not single any one out of that self-sacrificing group. I have no excuses to offer for the defeat Saturday, because that is one game I do not feel I have to offer excuses for. I do want, however, to pay tribute to a courageous Boston College team for pulling the game out of the fire in the last two minutes."

"All's Well——"

Capt. Al Morro of B. C. echoed the Crusader coach's sentiments when he said, "All's well that ends well, as Shakespeare said, and Coach Myers should be happy and Coach Sheeketski should be happy. Joe should be particularly happy because the fellows at Holy Cross have the highest respect for him. He should be proud of their regard and Holy Cross should be proud of him and show him their appreciation in more ways than one—and you know what I mean."

Like his captain, Coach Denny Myers of B. C. had nothing but praise for the Holy Cross showing. "One point should not have settled that ball game," he declared. "Somebody had done a lot of close figuring, and I guess you know who that was. You know, some persons are not satisfied with a man's 100 per cent effort, but must have the result of a football game recorded eternally in their favor. That's too much to ask."

Praised Harlow

He turned from the B. C.-Holy Cross relations to speak a few words in praise of Harlow. "I saw those Harvard boys in fall practice, and I told Dick then that I did not see how he could win a game. You all know what he did, and it might interest you to know that I voted for him as the coach of the year. Yes, and I put Spike Nelson of Yale down on the ballot, too.

"As for Morro, he was all that a captain should be. He was a hard worker and above all he had confidence in the team. He had so much confidence that he gave away every ball he received in a winning game, reserving for himself the Holy Cross game ball. To do that all through the season meant a whole lot of confidence." G. C.

Absent Cap Star Maintains Lead In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2 (AP)—Many individual scoring averages were boosted considerably today in the American Hockey League as a result of the general lapse among goaltenders Sunday night when 47 goals were scored in five loop games.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Indianapolis	7	14	21
Brown, Indianapolis	8	11	19
Trudel, Washington	7	11	18
Calladine, Providence	10	7	17
Collings, Providence	5	12	17
Summerill, Springfield	4	12	16
Frost, Hershey	9	6	15
Demarco, Providence	8	7	15
Kelly, Springfield	8	7	15
Boucher, Providence	6	9	15
Patterson, New Haven	5	10	15

'Bama-Texas Aggies In the Cotton Bowl

DALLAS, Dec. 2 (AP)—Alabama yesterday accepted an invitation to play the Texas Aggies in the Cotton Bowl here Jan. 1.

Dan Rogers, president of the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association, made the announcement after a night and day of contacting prospects.

A. and M. accepted the Southwest Conference's invitation to make their second appearance in two years as the host team.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 1

Loyola 52, Franklin 31.
Long Island U. 69, Fort Dix 28.
Scott Field, Ill., Flyers 35, Ripon Col. 22.
Wabash 36, Lawrence College 34.
Illinois Tech. 41, American College of Physical Education 16.
Niagara University 54, Waynesburg 36.
Wisconsin 56, Carroll College 35.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	8	2	0	16	41	27
Boston	8	2	0	16	36	17
New York	6	5	0	12	41	34
Chicago	5	4	1	11	29	26
Brooklyn	3	7	1	7	23	39
Detroit	3	7	1	7	23	24
Montreal	1	7	1	3	21	33

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

League Result Dec. 1

Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons 48, Chicago Bruins 46.

Bowdoin Elects

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 2 (AP)—James Dolan, South Portland, and George Altman, Brookline, Mass., last night were elected co-captains of Bowdoin's 1942 football eleven.

Dolan, a 146-pound back, has been on the varsity two years. Altman, an end, worked his way up to the first-string this season.

Colby Captain

WATERVILLE, Maine, Dec. 2 (AP)—Lou Volpe of Quincy, Mass., last night was elected captain of the 1942 Colby football team. A member of the varsity for the past two years, Volpe plays a guard position.

American Soccer League

Two games are scheduled Dec. 7 in the New England Division of the American Soccer League. The Swedish Americans will meet the Scandinavians at Norton Field in Worcester. D. Cummings has been named as referee. The other game takes place at Andrew Square, South Boston, between St. Michaels and Boston Celts with J. Nagle as referee. Both games will get underway at 2:30 p. m.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Cape Breton League, Dec. 1

North Sydney 7, Sydney 1.

Two Wings Tie For Top Among N. H. L. Scorers

MONTREAL, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gordie Drillon of Toronto and Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, lead the National Hockey League scorers with 14 points each.

Lynn Patrick of the Rangers, Syl Apps of Toronto, and Bill Cowley of Boston are tied for third with 13 points in the official figures released today.

Patrick leads the league in goals with eight while Cowley and Neil Colville of the Rangers, are tops as play-makers with nine assists each.

Jack Stewart of the Brooklyn Americans has spent 26 minutes in the penalty box for the lead in that department.

The scoring leaders:

	Games	G.	A.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	10	6	8	14
Hextall, Rangers	11	6	8	14
L. Patrick, Rangers	10	8	5	13
Apps, Toronto	10	7	6	13
Cowley, Boston	10	4	9	13
N. Colville, Rangers	11	3	9	12
R. Conacher, Boston	10	7	4	11
Watson, angers	11	4	7	11

N. H. Releases Gridiron Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 2—Colby and Northeastern return to the University of New Hampshire football slate in 1942, according to the schedule released by the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Replacing Lowell Textile, the Colby game will be played at Waterville, Maine, as the opener Sept. 26. The Northeastern tilt at Durham will fill the season's final spot held this past fall by Boston University.

The schedule:

Sept. 26—Colby at Waterville, Maine.
Oct. 3—Bates; 10—Maine, (Dads' Day); 17—Springfield, (Homecoming); 24—Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 31—Norwich at Northfield, Vt.
Nov. 7—Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 14—Northeastern.

Clark Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — Clark University will open its basketball season Saturday, Dec. 6, on the home floor against Assumption College, intra-city rival, Ernest R. Whitman, athletic director at Clark, announced. Fourteen games are listed for the season. The schedule:

Dec. 6—Assumption at home; 10—St. Anselm's at home; 12—Bates at home; 15—Massachusetts State at home; 17—Brown at home.
Jan. 10—Boston University at Boston; 14—Holy Cross at home.
Feb. 4—Northeastern at home; 7—Coast Guard at New London, Conn.; 14—Assumption at Assumption; 19—Upsala at home; 21—A. I. C. at Springfield; 23—Worcester Tech. at Worcester Tech.; 27—Norwich.

Year Ago Today

By the Associated Press

Nebraska accepts bid to oppose Stanford in Rose Bowl.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Take to the Road

When the Boston Olympics face the River Vale Skeeters in New Jersey tomorrow night, they will be playing the first of four games in five consecutive nights—just a part of the whirlwind pace the Eastern Amateur Hockey League maintains throughout the season. Following a lay-off Thursday, the Pics play in Atlantic City Friday, then come home to the Boston Garden on the week end to engage Baltimore Saturday evening and River Vale on Sunday afternoon.

The Saturday date with the Baltimore club will start a home stand that will see the Olympics in the Hub until Dec. 26, a total of 21 straight days. The locals are currently in a second-place tie with Johnstown, but intend to do something about this little matter in the near future.

* * *

Yale's "unsung hero," Francis E. Jones of West Hartford, will be delivered to Thursday night's Yankee Network dinner at the Hotel Kenmore in a jeep car. And thereby hangs a tale. Inducted into the army one week before the Harvard game, and naturally losing his varsity football letter, Jones was to be transferred from Fort Devens to Camp Lee at Richmond this noon. But the First Corps Area's Commanding Officer, Major General Francis B. Wilby, went to bat for the Eli boy and he now will be at the head table on Thursday.

* * *

Seventeen other "Unsungs from Harvard, Boston College, Boston University, Dartmouth, Brown, Northeastern, Tufts and Holy Cross will be at the head table with Private Jones, but their names will not be known until the dinner. All of the coaches, trainers, publicity men and athletic directors of the participating colleges will be on hand, as well as most of the local football critics. Also a lengthy list of recognized grid stars have been invited.

* * *

The local indoor track season has been dimmed somewhat by the news that one invitation meet probably will not be held and one schoolboy show definitely is off. The annual Veterans of Foreign Wars meet is not on the Boston Garden card and undoubtedly will be dropped. Therefore, the Eastern Seaboard Relay carnival run last year on the afternoon of the V. F. W. show, is automatically cancelled. The afternoons of the Prout and B. A. A. meets already are filled.

* * *

If every baseball magnate were as willing to gamble in the trading market as are Bob Quinn of the Braves and Larry MacPhail at Brooklyn, the minor and major league meetings would annually feature wholesale shifts. In the past, however, too many of the big fellows have assumed a cautious attitude. According to Bob, some owners have to call in every associate from the bat boy to the board of directors before making a deal.

* * *

Rumors are filling the fall air once occupied by flying pigskins, but none in baseball is more apparent than the one involving Jimmy Foxx. That Double-X has played his final game in a Red Sox uniform seems a foregone conclusion. You hear of his passing to the National League, to the Detroit Tigers or back to Connie Mack at Philadelphia. However, Eddie Collins and Joe Cronin have no intentions of giving Foxxie away, so unless some other club makes an attractive offer, Jim is apt to stay around. We should know within the next two weeks.

* * *

Shorts . . . Did you notice that the football weather, on the whole, was very good this fall? . . . Denny Myers would like to see Frank Maznicki and Ted Williams play in the East-West or North-South games . . . Lou Volpe of Quincy is the new Colby grid leader . . . The Eastern Baseball Officials' Association meets tonight at the Hotel Lenox . . . B. U. has lost Walt Williams, first string basketball center for two years, in the draft . . . Mickey Cochrane is rumored returning to the big leagues, possibly as one of Lou Boudreau's coaches at Cleveland.

* * *

Happy Day, Toronto coach, picks his Maple Leafs to win high N. H. L. honors, with the Bruins second and Rangers third . . . Chub Peabody and Vern Miller of Harvard are on Dartmouth's all-opponent eleven . . . Claude Davidson already has signed five New England League clubs for next season—Pawtucket, R. I., Portland, Maine, Manchester, N. H., Lynn, Mass.; and Woonsocket, R. I., Cranston and Newport, R. I., and Fitchburg, Mass., are also expected to join . . . The Bruins have captured eight straight games at home—four this season and four last . . . George Altman of Brookline has been elected co-captain of Bowdoin's '42 eleven.

Brown to Play 18 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The 1941-1942 Brown University basketball team will play an 18-game schedule, is was announced by Dr. Bruce M. Bigelow, Acting Director of Athletics. Eleven contests will be played at Marvel Gymnasium, the remaining seven on the road. Home-and-home series will be staged with Rhode Island State College and Tufts.

The Bears, under their new coach, W. W. H. (Tippy) Dye, former Ohio State star, will play Harvard, Connecticut and Clark prior to the Christmas holidays.

Games scheduled in January before the mid-year examinations include Tufts, W. P. I., Wesleyan, M. I. T., Yale and Holy Cross. The remaining nine games will be played in February and March against Amherst, Rhode Island twice, Tufts, Army, Boston University, Rutgers, Dartmouth and Providence College.

Dr. Bigelow also announced the freshman schedule consisting of 12 games, including eight at home and four away. Harold W. Kopp, former Western Maryland ace, is the new freshman coach.

Edward D. Sheffe, Jr., '42, of Bayside, Long Island, N. Y., letter man for the past two seasons, is captain of the Brown varsity hoopsters. Six lettermen were graduated, but five have returned. Seven sophomore candidates who won numerals include Roy H. Swingler, of Lawrenceville, N. J., captain and high scorer of the "1944" team last winter.

The Brown varsity schedule:

Dec. 10, Harvard; Dec. 13, Connecticut; Dec. 17, Cark, at Worcester; Jan. 7, Tufts; Jan. 10, W. P. I., at Worcester; Jan. 14, Wesleyan, at Middletown; Jan. 16, M. I. T.; Jan. 21, Yale, at New Haven; Jan. 24, Holy Cross; Feb. 10, Amherst; Feb. 12, Rhode Island at Kingston; Feb. 18, Tufts, at Medford; Feb. 21, Army; Feb. 25, Boston University, at Boston; Feb. 28, Rutgers; March 4, Rhode Island; March 7, Dartmouth; March 11, Providence College.

T. C. U. vs. Georgia On New Year's Day

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP)—It'll be Texas Christian against Georgia in Miami's Orange Bowl New Year's Day.

The Horned Frogs, who defeated mighty Texas, 14-7, in one of the season's big upsets, late last night accepted a bid to play here.

The Frogs have appeared twice in the Sugar Bowl and once in the Cotton Bowl. This season they lost to Texas A. & M. and Fordham and tied Rice, but won over Tulsa, Arkansas, Indiana, Baylor, Centenary, Southern Methodist and Texas.

Georgia lost to Alabama and tied Mississippi. The Bulldogs posted wins over Mercer, South Carolina, Columbia, Auburn, Florida, Centre, Dartmouth and Georgia Tech.

Blue Bombers Win

TORONTO (CP) — Winnipeg Blue Bombers won the Canadian senior football championship by defeating Ottawa Rough Riders 18 to 16 in the final here.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Gabby Hartnett signs $27,500 contract to pilot Chicago Cubs in 1939.

To Keep T Formation

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Stanford's coach, Clark Shaughnessy, told the Northern California Football Writers Association he would stick with the T formation he introduced to the far west in 1940.

"A good defense, well executed, will stop any formation," Shaughnessy said in explanation of Stanford's three defeats. We're definitely sticking with the T formation. Change that to make it the T formation, with variations."

Football Season Approaches Close on Pacific Coast With Rose Bowl Teams Decided

Trojans and Bears Climax California Season Saturday

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It's Oregon State for the Rose Bowl.

Pacific Coast Conference coaches Saturday Night gave the nod to the Beavers following their victory over Oregon, 12-7, and Stanford's decisive loss to an inspired California team, 16-0. This is Oregon State's first invitation to the New Year's Day classic and it definitely is a popular decision. Duke University from Durham, North Carolina, will be the opponent.

The University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles this week are making every preparation for their hectic "civil war" Saturday at the Coliseum. Indications are that the Trojans will swamp the lads from Westwood Village.

The Trojans last Saturday, returning from a remarkable game with Notre Dame, narrowly lost their tilt with Washington, 14-13, and again proved that an "educated toe" is vital to a football team.

Once the U. S. C. gridders beat the Irish by a field goal, but four times they have lost because they failed to make those all-important conversions. In their game with the Washington Huskies, the Trojans would have at least tied the game if they had made the extra conversion, and they would have won had they been successful in an attempted field goal.

Accurate Kicking

Speaking of accurate kicking, Oregon State can thank its bid to the Rose Bowl to that field goal with which it defeated Washington 9-6 early in the season. In the same vein, Washington State missed a chance for the Conference championship by its one-point losses to U. S. C. and U. C. L. A.

To show that the score wasn't everything in the U. S. C. fracas, the Trojans had the heavy end of a 14-7 count for first downs. They got off some spectacular runs and passes, but in many instances completely bogged down in tackling and blocking.

One glaring example of this deficiency came in the last quarter when Jack Stackpool of the Huskies took the ball near midfield, ran to about the Trojan 20, where at least five men grabbed at him. He twisted through every one of them, dodged a few others, and romped across the goal for what turned out to be the deciding score. The Huskies first scored in the second quarter on a play which had its origin also on the 50-yard stripe. The first Trojan touchdown came in the third quarter, and in the last eight seconds of play a Washington punt was blocked on their goal line and Center Max Green caught it in the air for the final tally of the game.

Sophomores Star

Without doubt, the best player on the field Saturday was husky Bob Erickson, Washington halfback who punted, passed, and ran over the field and participated in several spectacular tackles. He's only a sophomore. Another soph star was Bob Barrett of Washington, who is a line plunger.

The Trojans took to the air for this match, making 11 completed passes out of 25 attempts, but had five of them intercepted, each time either when they were on the march for a touchdown or when it placed the Huskies in a scoring position.

According to early reports reaching here, the Oregon-Oregon State game was a see-saw kicking duel most of the afternoon, while, as proven by the score, Stanford didn't even begin to put up any fight against the Bears.

* * *

The "front office" will do no meddling with the Los Angeles Angels baseball club next year, Clarence Rowland, new president, this week assured Manager Arnold "Jigger" Statz.

"Statz will be the man to speak to in regard to deals and any other information about the team," Rowland emphasized. "We intend to give Statz whatever players he thinks will aid the club, and Los Angeles fans can expect a first division team with plenty of new faces."

The Seraphs plan to obtain four or five new pitchers and one or two new outfielders.

* * *

Sam Barry is definitely set to continue as head football mentor for U. S. C. Everyone is agreed that he has done a bang-up job, stepping in as he did after the sudden loss of Howard Jones, and handicapped by having his team riddled with injuries throughout the season. Next year, when he is able to really apply some of his own grid ideas, the Trojans should have a great team—**Alex Swan, 3d.**

Duke Carries Off Top Honors in Southern Vote

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—Duke University's Rose Bowl bound football squad carried off top honors in the 1941 all-Southern Conference team poll conducted by the Associated Press, the participating sports writers and coaches placing a quartet of Blue Devils on the first team and two more in reserve on the second eleven.

Twice-beaten Clemson, 1940 leader which yielded the loop championship this season to Duke, was awarded three first team berths; William and Mary two, and South Carolina and Wake Forest one each.

Heading the all-star lineup is repeater Steve Lach, Duke's senior wingback from Altoona, Pa. Only one of the 81 ballots received from the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia failed to list the 190-pound Lach, regarded as one of the best backs ever produced at a school which has turned out such players as Ace Parker, George McAfee and Eric Tipton.

Picked Three Times

The heaviest vote among the linemen went to Joe Blalock, 180-pound Clemson end from Charleston, S. C., who has held the all-star post for three seasons.

Lining up with Lach in the backfield are Stan Stasica, South Carolina, one of the loop's brightest rookie players; Harvey Johnson, William and Mary's 210-pound junior from Bridgeton, N. J., and Charlie Timmons, Clemson, 200, from Abbeville, S. C., who was a member of the 1940 team.

Working opposite the six-foot-two Blalock on the mythical squad is Bob Gantt, 210-pound Duke soph from Durham, N. C., who stands an inch taller than Blalock. Gantt won his place by a half dozen votes over Alex Piasecky, another Duke end, and Glenn Knox, rangy W. & M. junior.

Tackle Stars

Mike Karmazin, Duke, of Erwin, Pa., and George Fritts, Clemson, of Lenoir City, Tenn., both seniors weighing around 190, won tackle honors by comfortable margins over Marvin Bass, W. & M., and Dick Sieck, North Carolina.

There was little dispute also over the first guard berths, Garrard Ramsey, W. & M. of Walland, Tenn., and Carl Givler, Wake Forest, of Allentown, Pa., being the popular choices. They offer a striking poundage contrast, Ramsey a compact 175 and Givler a giant 220.

Bob Barnett, Duke senior from Albany, Ga., was returned to the center position for the second consecutive year in a close battle with South Carolina's Louis Sossamon, a junior 200-pounder.

First Team	Position	Second Team
Joe Blalock, Clemson	End	Alex Piasecky, Duke
Mike Karmazin, Duke	Tackle	Marvin Bass, Wm. & M.
Garrard Ramsey, Wm. & M.	Guard	Wade Padgett, Clemson
Bob Barnett, Duke	Center	Louis Sossamon, S. Carolina
Carl Givler, Wake Forest	Guard	Roger McClure, Virginia Tech
George Fritts, Clemson	Tackle	Dick Sieck, North Carolina
Bob Gantt, Duke	End	Glen Knox, William & Mary
Stan Stasica, South Carolina	Back	Abisha Pritchard, V. M. I
Steve Lach, Duke	Back	Walter Payne, Clemson
Harvey Johnson, Wm. & M.	Back	Joe Muha, V. M. I.
Charlie Timmons, Clemson	Back	Winston Siegfried, Duke

Winning Grid Teams Draw Many Fans

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—All the world loves a lover—or a winning football team.

The Associated Press' annual survey of football attendance discloses that those teams which had the ability to gather in more touchdowns and victories also reaped more dollars at the box office.

Unbeaten Duquesne played to 79,786 fans this year in five home games as contrasted with 44,322 a year ago in four contests; Duke hiked its total from 57,000 in five games last year to 117,000 in four tilts this fall, and Missouri's aggregate hopped from 60,383 a year ago to 73,548, with four home games each season.

The reverse also was true in most cases. Nebraska, good enough to be chosen for the Rose Bowl a year ago, but defeated five times in a row this fall, dropped from 144,000 to 126,000; Boston College skidded from 195,000 to 171,000, and Tennessee came down from 112,000 to 80,000. Both Nebraska and Boston College had the same number of games each season, but Tennessee played seven home games last year to six in the campaign just closing.

The survey shows that attendance figures for the 74 schools reporting climbed 4 per cent over a year ago despite the Pacific Coast's drop of almost 19 per cent.

The 359 home games listed had a total attendance of 8,455,962, or an average of 23,555 as compared with 8,139,770 and 22,673 a year ago.

The South showed the greatest attendance hike, 15 per cent. The Southwest was next with 10, followed by the East with nine and the Midwest, where the weather was adverse much of the way, with an increase of 2 per cent.

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New Hall of Fame

This is the architect's conception of the Naismith Memorial Museum and Basketball Hall of Fame which will be erected at Springfield, Mass.—the site of the first game—in honor of Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game when he was a young instructor at Springfield College in 1891. In its archives will be preserved in perpetuity the names, records, and accomplishment of all the great players and teams of past, present, and future generations. The Naismith Memorial will be open to the public at all times. It will serve to give the great pastime of basketball substance and permanence. It will do honor to a man who has brought pleasure to millions all over the world. It will also be the finest edifice ever erected in honor of a sportsman.

Basketball's Golden Jubilee Program

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Basketball's Golden Jubilee celebration, geared to the ultimate purpose of establishing a Hall of Fame and Temple of Basketball at Springfield, Mass., the birthplace of the sport, is moving ahead on schedule. Already Golden Jubilee games have been played at New York and Chicago, and before flowers are blooming in the spring, practically every intercollegiate and noteworthy independent quintet in the country will have taken an active part in the lengthy program.

When the 20th Century Fox team, national A. A. U. champions, defeated Hank Luisetti's Phillips 66 club from Oklahoma at Madison Square Garden a few days ago, a network of thousands of high school, prep school, college, A. A. U., Y. M. C. A., Settlement House, church league, N. Y. A., C. Y. O., semi-professional and organized professional games was inaugurated.

No Refusals

Each organized team will be asked to donate the proceeds of one game—known as the Golden Ball Game—toward the erection of this historical museum at Springfield. Mayor Roger L. Putnam of that city, acting in the interests of the Naismith Memorial Committee, has had letters mailed to every school and club known to support a cage team, asking them to aid in commemorating the name of the father of basketball, Dr. James Naismith. There will be no refusals. The financial goal is $300,000.

This Temple of Basketball will bear the same relationship to the court game as the Cooperstown Hall of Fame does to baseball. The Springfield building will not only be a permanent monument to the inventor of the pastime, but within its walls will be perpetuated the names and accomplishments of the game's foremost players, past and present. Deposited in the Temple will be documents, curios, souvenirs and records, and added each year will be the recognized All-America teams.

Worthy Figures

A jury of qualified experts will be appointed to pass judgment on all candidates for the Hall of Fame, and as in the shrine at Cooperstown, only those worthy will be nominated for the high honor. No area in the nation will be overlooked in picking deserving figures and players.

This enviable distinction of winning permanent recognition at Springfield should be a strong incentive for every youngster and man playing the cage game. For example, sections now considered behind the pace in so-called big time basketball, will work overtime to build themselves to the level of their more powerful brothers. Competition in general should become keener.

Most Popular

Basketball is proud of its place in the athletic world and has reason to be. Although no accurate comparison is possible, it is estimated that more boys play, and more fans watch the cage sport than any other pastime. Greater emphasis is annually placed on football in collegiate circles, but basketball out-draws the gridiron game by a comfortable margin. One prominent cage official recently estimated that some 90,000,000 people watch games annually. Not even baseball, the recognized national sport, can approach this record.

It was just 50 years ago that Dr. Luther Gulick of Springfield College's Department of Physical Education asked Dr. Naismith, a young instructor, to design a game that could be played indoors as well as out; that was devoid of the physical contact of sports like soccer and lacrosse, yet possessed all the elements of skill, amusement and science.

Peach Baskets

The inventor started out with two peach baskets, a soccer ball and nine players on each side. To get the ball out of the basket once a shot was successful, someone had to climb a ladder. The formation called for three forwards, three centers and three "backs." There was no such thing as a foul shot. The players wore long gym trousers and turtle-necked jerseys.

Those early players, directed by Dr. Naismith, would look strange running up and down a modern court in these streamline days, but they pioneered a movement which spread like a prairie fire until it has become a major sport in more than 1,700 colleges, 18,000 high and preparatory schools throughout the United States, and almost every foreign country.

Minor Leagues Consider Uniform Ball Proposal

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP)—Baseball "ivory hunting"—the most hazardous of business gambles—would be just like buying beans at the corner grocery if the minor leagues adopt a proposal put forward here by a New York State sports editor.

Jack Minnoch of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Recorder, second vice-president of the National Federation of Baseball Writers, wants the minors to standardize specifications of baseballs. And he has warm support in the major leagues, where the boys put hard cash on the line for talent.

"I'm highly in favor of it," said Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers. "I don't see any argument against it."

Paul Krichell, chief scout for the New York Yankees, went along with MacPhail.

Puzzle Scouts

"A player may hit great guns with a lively ball and fizzle when he gets up against pitchers handling a deader ball," he said. "When you scout a shortstop, you don't know whether he looks good because he's fielding a ball with little bounce or whether he looks bad because it's got too much rabbit."

Minnoch dug into the 1941 batting averages and came up with some significant figures.

The Piedmont League, Texas League and International League each use baseballs identical with those specified for the big leagues. Each league had exactly eight hitters last season who averaged .300 or better. The ball (Spalding) has what its manufacturers describe as a cork-cushion center. The makers rate it as not particularly lively.

The Southern Association, Southeastern League and South Atlantic League use another make (Goldsmith) with a rubber center. The averages ranged from ten .300-hitters in the South Atlantic to 29 in the Southern and 30 in the Southeastern.

Wilson Ball

A third maker (Wilson) produces a ball similar to that in the big leagues, but calls it a bit livelier because of slightly different materials. The American Association, using this ball, showed 16 batters averaging .300 or better, while the Canadian - American League—which Minnoch said had subnormal pitching last season—listed 28 batters in the same class.

"I believe standardization of the ball would give us more honest averages," ventured C. H. Bowdish, treasurer of the Oneonta club in the Canadian-American.

There was lots of talk and little accomplishment as the baseball bosses jammed the lobby of their headquarters hotel to overflowing and carried their huddles out onto the sidewalks and into near-by restaurants.

Some of the talk had to do with reports that the Dodgers held waivers on their star first baseman, Dolph Camilli, the most valuable player in the National League last season.

Waiver Rule

Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Braves, agreed that the present waiver rule which would permit such stars to be traded outside the league was largely a farce.

Quinn proposed as a solution that the waiver price be raised to $10,000 or $12,000 from the present $7,500 so that clubs would be willing to let go of players who were claimed instead of withdrawing their names when other clubs put in a bid.

Bowl Contests Are All Chosen

Rose Bowl
At Pasadena, Calif.
Oregon State vs. Duke.

Sugar Bowl
At New Orleans
Fordham vs. Missouri.

Cotton Bowl
At Dallas, Texas
Texas A. & M. vs. Alabama.

Orange Bowl
At Miami, Fla.
Georgia vs. Texas Christian.

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Today's Nu-Blue Sunoco is the fastest-starting gasoline ever sold at a Sunoco pump! And today's Sunoco Winter Oil is the quickest flowing oil we've ever made. It flows freely even below zero—allows the motor to turn over instantly; helps quick starting. Some oils must be warmed before they flow. In those few warming-up minutes more wear can occur than in hundreds of miles of normal driving. For quick starting and long car life, use Nu-Blue Sunoco and Sunoco Winter Oil, the perfect pair for winter.

You pay NO PREMIUM for either!

The Home Forum

Why Not Buy a One-Hundred-Year-Old Pianoforte?

TO THIS DAY, I cannot explain what impelled me to buy a one-hundred-year-old pianoforte when what I sought was a modern library table. I was so aware of the folly of entertaining such a temptation that, with admirable resolution, I walked away from the window of the second-hand furniture store where the old pianoforte was displayed. I remember saying: "Of course, I will not buy it. What possible use would it be to me? I am sure that it is long past producing more than a tinny tinkle." And then what did I do? I deliberately turned back to have another look!

How intriguing it was to one who loved to picture the past! Firmly, yet delicately, it stood there on its six fluted and carved legs, a seventh leg supporting the one pedal. On either side of the short keyboard its maker had contrived to install a delicious little drawer to hold sheet music. Brass beading and ornamental scroll work lent life to the rich red of the mahogany case. "It can do no harm," I agreed, "to step in and ask the price."

It proved not to be excessive. The salesman who came forward languidly at my entrance stated that, if I wanted the instrument, I'd better say so at once. A decorator had been looking at it with a view to converting it into a desk. "Send it home," I heard myself saying; and from that day the old pianoforte and I were indissolubly united.

* * *

How much diversion my new acquisition was to afford me no one could have guessed. First of all, there was the interest of learning, if possible, something of its pedigree. I was no antiquarian, but my fumbling led me into pleasant byways. My only clue was a brass plate above the keyboard which stated that the pianoforte had been "Manufactured for James L. Hewitt & Co., Nos. 34 & 36 Market Street, Boston." When it was made, and where, were riddles to be solved later.

An old book on the musical history of Boston told me that James Hewitt was a publisher and music dealer. A directory marked him as having lived there between 1825 and 1836. On just such a pianoforte, therefore, Jane Austen's heroines must have performed. In fancy, I immediately saw Mr. Darcy, on that evening in Rosings, when, putting aside his *Pride* and risking Elizabeth's *Prejudice*, he stationed himself "so as to command a full view of the fair performer" where she sat singing at the pianoforte.

* * *

I had still to learn where my own pianoforte had been made; for James Hewitt was merely the middleman. In an illustrated folio of musical instruments, I found its pictured counterpart, with the drawers for music, the fluted legs and the one pedal, which established almost to a certainty that it had been made in London by Muzio Clementi, during those few years when the noted composer and musician had embarked on a business venture and made pianos. Now this same Clementi had known Mozart, had even been considered his rival. Oh, breath-taking thought! The Clementi who had touched Mozart's hand might perhaps have run his fingers over the keyboard of my old pianoforte!

The date and birthplace of the instrument established, I began to picture the unknown lady who had owned it. She must, I reasoned, have been well-to-do to have purchased anything so handsome—carved, fluted, inlaid. In all Boston of her day, I had read, there had not been more than fifty pianofortes; and hers must have been one of the choicest. I began to see her quite plainly, nameless as she was. She had worn a morning dress, I determined, of mull muslin, and a cap from which her curls escaped. When she sallied forth, I felt sure that she donned a "walking bonnet," a pelisse, and puce-colored shoes. Of course, she carried a huge muff. "I rather think that the girl who owned my pianoforte was named 'Selina,'" I confided to a long-suffering family.

The more vividly I pictured the former owner of my pianoforte, the greater became the necessity to find a proper stool for it. For several years, the quest lent an interest to travel. No sooner had I registered in any city with a past than I began haunting the antique stores. The only stools ever shown me were the clumsy ones that had been made in the 1860's. Then, just as I was giving up hope, one happy day I found the stool of my dreams, perched on top of a pile of tables in the rear of a dingy old shop, its four fluted legs in the air. Its seat, I discovered upon inspection, revolved on a wooden swivel. How long it must have waited for a buyer!

But a discovery far more important was the old book in which one Walter Green had carefully copied by hand the airs of songs, glees, catches and marches which were in current favor in the years when my pianoforte was new. The dates, scattered here and there throughout the book, made this certain. Moreover, the compiler of the book had frequently noted in his beautiful script by whom the songs had been sung, so that all musical Boston of that date slowly took form.

* * *

The singer most frequently mentioned was a Mr. Phillips. I am sure that the owner of my pianoforte enjoyed Phillips's songs, and I hope that he heard him sing *Eveleen's Bower*, *The Bay of Biscay*, and *The Soldier's Bride*. Very likely he heard Mrs. French, also, when that lady visited Boston and struck high F. Mrs. French was not only the "finest female singer on the continent," but she was "extremely ladylike."

The daughter of the Mr. Hewitt who had sold the pianoforte was also highly musical, having been put before the public by her proud father in her seventh year. Her playing, I learned, was "plain, sensible, and that of a gentlewoman"; for, of course, no lady in 1822 could afford to arouse criticism by a temperamental outburst!

* * *

Boston was a small city in the days when my pianoforte was new. Its few musicians must have known each other well. Mrs. French, Mr. Phillips, Miss Davis, Mr. Webb, Walter Green who compiled my music book, and my own great-grandfather, who kept a "Grammatical Music School" where young gentlemen were taught to sing and to play the flute, must have been acquaintances, if not friends. I cannot look at my pianoforte without remembering them.

"But why," asks the youngest member of my family, "do you take any interest in those forgotten people?" She looks up as she speaks, from the jig-saw puzzle she is striving to put together, trying to determine where to fit the bit she holds in her hand into the picture. She cannot guess that the same impulse bids me struggle to reconstruct the picture that is ever growing, but never quite complete, of that musical Boston which centers around my old pianoforte. I can't imagine regretting its purchase. Just suppose I had bought instead that modern library table!

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE IS THE OLD PIANOFORTE OF THE STORY

An Artist Sings for Sibelius

AT THE very beginning of our association, I suggested to Marian that she study Scandinavian music, which, at this time, except for a few Grieg songs, was completely unknown to her. She was pleased and interested in what I said, so we went to work at once. The first songs that I suggested were composed by the great Jean Sibelius; we also studied some folk songs in the Swedish language. This was the beginning of Marian Anderson's now large Scandinavian repertoire.

It was quite natural, when we went to Helsinki for the first time, to call Sibelius to ask if we might come to his home, where Marian would sing for him those of his songs on which I had coached her. After speaking with him, I was very happy to tell Marian that we had been invited to visit Sibelius.

The awaited day came, and in the afternoon Marian and I drove out from Helsinki to Järvenpää, where the home of the great master is located. . . .

Arriving at this wooden villa, of Finnish type, we entered through a small hall into the salon. The furniture is done in gold and white, Empire style, old and beautiful. On the walls hang exquisite paintings by the well-known Finnish artist, Gallén-Kallela. In a corner of the room is the Steinway piano, and on the piano stands a photograph of Queen Victoria of Sweden. The view from the two windows is very beautiful, looking out over forests and fields. In the distance we could see a large lake.

Next to the salon is the dining-room, which is dominated by a large fireplace. Close to the wall is a long bench, in front of which the long Finnish dining-table stands.

Next to the dining-room is the library, which was the original children's play-room, now completely changed since the children have gradually gone out into the world. The walls in this room are of dark wood, painted nearly black. One wall is entirely covered with books, and the few pieces of modern furniture done in bright colors make it a most attractive room.

Marian and I arrived as it was growing dusk. In the salon all the candles were lighted in the chandeliers as for a festive occasion. Sibelius and his wife came toward us and greeted us warmly.

Mrs. Sibelius is a charming woman, with a beautiful face and rich gray hair. All her being denotes real culture and exquisite taste; her smile is very friendly, with a little suggestion of melancholy.

Sibelius himself is a very well-groomed gentleman. His handshake is powerful and gives one the feeling of great sincerity and confidence. Although it is known all over the world, his face must actually be seen for its power and strength to be understood. The expression of his eyes first impresses one; they seem to pierce everything with blue lightning; the look is cold and serious but quickly changes to a very kind and understanding one. Next one is attracted to his high forehead and deeply lined brow. His smile is bright, with an ironic shadow sometimes. . . .

Miss Anderson sang two of Sibelius' songs, "Ausbanger Brust" and "Sländen." It was not easy to sing for the great master in the small room, but since Marian was always calm and quite confident, she made only a little error in a few of the words. Her voice sounded superb in the candlelit room. When the last song was finished . . . Sibelius stood and expressed his enthusiasm with many kind words of praise, saying to Marian, "My ceiling is much too low for your voice." The only criticism he had to offer was the suggestion, "More Marian Anderson and less Sibelius." — From "Marian Anderson — A Portrait," by KOSTI VEHANEN (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Dieu chérit Sa création

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BASE de l'être harmonieux, immortel, c'est le fait sublime que Dieu est l'Amour infini. Rien n'est plus beau, plus précieux, plus pratique que la compréhension de cette vérité: l'Amour divin constitue l'unique Entendement tout-puissant, omniprésent, la source de toute la création, qu'il gouverne et soutient.

Par des préceptes et des paraboles, le Christ Jésus, le maître Chrétien, faisait voir le grand amour de Dieu pour ses enfants. Il disait (Jean 3:35): "Le Père aime le Fils, et il a remis toutes choses entre ses mains;" en outre, il donnait ce conseil (Matthieu 23:9): "N'appelez personne sur la terre votre père; car vous n'avez qu'un seul Père, celui qui est dans les cieux;" donc il comprenait que Dieu est le Père de l'homme. Elles sont d'une importance capitale ces instructions que rapporte l'Évangile de Jean (13:34, 35): "Je vous donne un commandement nouveau: Aimez-vous les uns les autres; comme je vous ai aimés, vous aussi, aimez-vous les uns les autres. C'est à l'amour que vous aurez les uns pour les autres que tous connaîtront que vous êtes mes disciples." Le Maître disait également (Jean 14:6): "Je suis le chemin, la vérité et la vie; nul ne vient au Père que par moi." Il indiquait ainsi la seule avenue par laquelle les hommes puissent s'approcher de Dieu, comprendre la nature et le caractère divins, saisir la perfection de Son univers que peuplent les idées spirituelles.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, enseigna, selon les révélations de la Bible, que Dieu est l'Amour universel, pur, absolu. Elle vécut une vie d'amour, et grâce à ses enseignements d'innombrables personnes — enfants, hommes ou femmes habitant les régions les plus diverses — s'efforcent de mettre constamment en pratique dans la vie journalière la bienveillance, la bonté, la douceur. Inspirée et conduite par Dieu, elle put élucider sa découverte dans le livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, et dans ses autres ouvrages.

Aux pages 249 et 250 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit concernant l'amour: "Quel mot! Il m'inspire un profond respect. Sur quels mondes immenses il étend son domaine et règne en souverain! Ce qui existe en soi, l'incomparable, l'infini Tout du bien, le *seul* Dieu, est Amour." Dans tous ses ouvrages elle met en lumière ce thème sublime — la plénitude de l'Amour divin. L'église qu'elle fonda sur cette vérité éternelle a prospéré, grandi; et ses membres guérissent, grâce à leur compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté.

L'Amour prend constamment plaisir à sa manifestation parfaite. Les enfants de Dieu, que le Père chérit, ne sont point matériels et mortels; ils sont spirituels, immortels, accomplis, indestructibles, harmonieux. Que l'homme soit matériel, qu'il ait un entendement à lui, séparé de Dieu, c'est là une erreur de croyance, une illusion des cinq sens physiques; car il est inconcevable que Ses enfants, objets de Sa tendre sollicitude — Sa création, Ses fils, Ses bien-aimés — soient dissemblables au créateur infini, à l'Amour.

Dieu n'est jamais absent de Son univers; quant à Ses enfants, Ses idées divines, ils ne peuvent être séparés de Son amour et de Sa protection. Ils manifestent à jamais, par réflexion, le pouvoir et l'abondance de Dieu, qui est la seule Vie, l'unique substance. Tout ce que Dieu crée appartient, par réflexion, à Ses fils et à Ses filles. Or chacun de nous, dans son identité véritable, est enfant de Dieu et demeure éternellement dans sa vraie patrie — au ciel.

Dieu est Esprit, Entendement; aussi Son univers, dont l'homme fait partie, ne contient-il aucune trace de matérialité. La Science divine répudie complètement le mensonge d'après quoi l'identité ou l'individualité de l'homme renfermerait des éléments matériels. Elle met en évidence cette vérité: l'homme ne peut pas plus vivre dans la matière que la lumière ne peut exister dans les ténèbres. Mais le fait qu'en Science Chrétienne l'hommes nous est révélé comme un être purement spirituel, une idée de l'Entendement divin, ne le rend pas moins réel, moins tangible ou substantiel pour notre vision spirituelle. C'est tout le contraire qui se produit, car nous voyons paraître l'éternelle individualité de l'homme, permanente, immuable, s'exprimant toujours par la beauté, la sainteté, la force, le pouvoir, la bonté.

A la page 475 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'homme est spirituel et parfait, et parce qu'il est spirituel et parfait, on doit le comprendre ainsi dans la Science Chrétienne. L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Amour; il n'est pas physique." Voilà l'homme spirituel et parfait que Dieu crée, soutient, aime; et dès à présent, d'une manière complète, nous devrions identifier notre vrai moi avec cette idée divine. Rien ne peut nous y aider davantage qu'un fidèle attachement à cette pensée: l'Amour parfait remplit l'espace, et là où est l'Amour, la matière ou le mal ne sauraient exister. En la présence de l'Amour se trouvent la joie radieuse, la santé parfaite, la surabondance du bien. S'il connaissait la pauvreté, le manque, la rapacité cruelle, l'orgueil, la guerre, la haine ou la destruction, l'Amour ne serait pas infini, omnipotent. La maladie, la mort, le péché n'ont rien de commun soit avec l'Amour, soit avec l'homme, qui est son idée.

Il est donc inutile et même insensé de poursuivre le rêve d'après quoi nous serions sujets à l'erreur, gouvernés par l'hygiène matérielle et ses fausses lois, ou dominés par des croyances coupables. En réalité, les méprises, les suppositions, les aberrations n'ont aucun pouvoir sur nous. Si nous connaissons la vérité de l'être, la fausse croyance que nous vivons dans la matière et que nous sommes exposés à la maladie ne peut s'imposer à notre pensée; pour illustrer ceci, rappelons qu'une erreur telle que quatre fois quatre font dix-sept est incapable d'influer sur le raisonnement d'une personne experte en arithmétique. Lorsque nous excluons de notre penser les croyances de maladie, il est impossible qu'elles se manifestent sur le corps.

Dans la mesure où, adorant un seul Dieu, nous apprenons à aimer notre prochain de l'amour spirituel dont Jésus nous donna l'exemple et qu'il nous dit d'exprimer, nous nous éveillons du sombre rêve que représentent la matière et le mal; nous arrivons ainsi au jour de Dieu, à l'ineffable lumière où prévalent toujours la beauté, la paix, l'abondance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

When the First Snow Falls

Peace, be still!
Where hill
Dips to valley, and snow,
New-fallen and white,
Clusters birch-tree and pine,
Barberry bush and tangled vine,
The heart must go.
Through the long quiet night
Winter calls—
When the first snow falls.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

God Dearly Loves His Creation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SUBLIME FACT that God is infinite Love is the basis of harmonious and immortal being. Nothing is more beautiful, more valuable, or more practical than the understanding that divine Love constitutes the one omnipresent, omnipotent Mind, originating, governing, and sustaining all creation.

By parable and precept Christ Jesus, the master Christian, taught God's great love for His children. He said (John 3:35), "The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand;" and also (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven," plainly indicating that he understood God to be the Father of man. And he gave us tremendously important instruction when he said (John 13:34, 35): "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." He also said (John 14:6), "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." By this saying he set forth the only possible avenue whereby men may approach God, and understand His nature and character and the perfection of His universe of spiritual ideas.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, taught, as the Bible reveals, that God is pure, absolute, universal Love. She lived a life of love, and by her teachings she has led many thousands of men, women, and children in many parts of the world to strive always to be loving, gentle, kind, and good in all their daily experience. Through divine inspiration and guidance, she elucidated her discovery in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in her other writings.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 249, 250) Mrs. Eddy writes in regard to love: "What a word! I am in awe before it. Over what worlds on worlds it hath range and is sovereign! the underived, the incomparable, the infinite All of good, the *alone* God, is Love." This exalted theme that "the infinite All of good, the *alone* God, is Love" is emphasized in all her writings. The church which she founded on this eternal truth has grown and prospered, and its members are, through their understanding of Christian Science, healing sin, disease, and poverty.

Love forever rejoices in its perfect manifestation. God's children, who are precious to Him, are not material and mortal; they are spiritual and immortal, complete, indestructible, and harmonious. That man is material, with a mind of his own apart from God is an error of belief, an illusion of the five physical senses; for it is inconceivable that the children of His tender care, His creation, His offspring, His beloved, could be unlike the infinite creator, Love.

God is never absent from His universe; and His children, His divine ideas, are never absent from His love and protection. God's power and abundance are forever manifested in them by reflection. He is the only Life and substance. All that He creates belongs, by reflection, to His sons and daughters. And each one, in his true identity, is a son of God, eternally dwelling in his real home, heaven.

God is Spirit, Mind; therefore no hint of materiality can be found in His universe, including man. Divine Science repudiates utterly the lie that matter can be any part of man's identity or selfhood. It shows clearly that man could no more exist in matter than light could exist in darkness. But the fact that man is revealed in Christian Science to be a purely spiritual being, an idea in divine Mind, does not make him less real, tangible, or substantial to our spiritual apprehension, but far more so. It brings to light man's eternal individuality, which is permanent and unchangeable, forever expressed in beauty and holiness, strength, power, and goodness.

On page 475 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science. Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." It is this perfect spiritual man that God creates, maintains, and loves; and we cannot identify our true selfhood with this divine idea too soon or too completely. Nothing can help us more in doing this than holding thought to the fact that perfect Love fills all space, and that where it is, evil or matter cannot exist. In Love's presence there is radiant joy, perfect health, and an overflowing abundance of good. It knows nought of poverty or lack, of cruel greed and pride, of war, hatred, and destruction, else it would not be infinite and omnipotent. Disease, sin, and death are wholly foreign to Love and to its idea, man.

How unwise it is, then, how futile, to go on needlessly dreaming that we are subject to error, controlled by false material laws of health, or dominated by sinful beliefs! Mistakes, suppositions, delusions, have in reality no power whatever over us. The mistake that we live in matter and are at the mercy of disease can no more enforce itself upon our thinking when we know the truth of being, than can the error that four times four equals seventeen dominate the thinking of the experienced mathematician. When we rule disease out of our thinking, it cannot manifest itself upon the body.

In the proportion that we learn to love our fellow men with the spiritual love which Jesus manifested and bade us express, and worship the one God, we shall waken from the dark dream of matter and evil, into the ineffable light of God's day, wherein loveliness, peace, and plenty forever abound.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Postscript to Autumn

Gone the goldenrod, the gentian but a memory,
The blackbird flown and orchard silent now;
But no sight or sound of summer was as precious as
This single crimson apple burning on a leafless bough.

And here, the lone, the crumpled copper leaf
That clings tenaciously to grapevine stalk,
Is somehow lovelier than all the musky purple grapes
That last month lined the arbored walk.

And this, the last pale gold chrysanthemum
That bravely in gray-silver autumn quiet abides;
These, these, are legacies of sun at winter's edge:
Improvident bright plunder that the hour provides.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

From a Brattleboro Window

I WAS admiring the view outside the editorial windows on the Connecticut River which in more ways than one is New England's Mississippi.

"You have a grand view of the river," I said.

"And the gas house," said *The Reformer's* managing editor.

The big familiar tank does sit there on the shore. But it did not deface the picture for me. One thing I like about Vermont views is that they grow so. The fields are fixed for pasture, not for prettiness. I suspect that managing editor. He wrote a book about the covered bridges of Vermont and declared in it that they are not structures of beauty. That's a very real æsthetic question. Maybe not in him, but in some of his fellow citizens there is a thick skin of brusqueness over appreciation of beauty. The Vermonter knows that gush may be greeted by grunts from neighbors who are no less appreciative than he is but distrustful of display. . . . The new patriot everywhere is more articulate than the old one. Just as I know that there are no Southerners quite so Southern as Northerners who have bought plantations, I gather that the Yankee may be more articulately Yankee in direct proportion to the distance he comes from outside. I think covered bridges are beautiful, and I am not otherwise persuaded by the fact that their builders allowed them "to be plastered with circus bills and posters. . . ." I like even circus posters, and the view from *The Reformer* offices across the river is grand.— From "A Southerner Discovers New England," by JONATHAN DANIELS. (New York: Macmillan.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Intimate Message: Washington

Paying for the War ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Harry Scherman, President of the Book-of-the-Month Club, writing on "How Much Federal Debt Can We Stand?" in the current monthly publication of the National Economy League, warns that the big defense debt we are now piling up must be paid off dollar by dollar after the war. He thereby comes in head-on collision with Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard professor, recent President of the American Economic Association, and adviser of the Federal Reserve System. Dr. Hansen says the debt doesn't have to be paid off.

It seems to us this is one of the biggest questions of the day. There must be millions of citizens who are anxious over the cost of the war. It will be passed on to generations yet unborn, it is argued. Dr. Hansen says it needn't be a financial burden. He says in any case it won't be passed on to future generations; it will simply be transferred, in this generation, from one class to another class. And in some circumstances he says the worst thing that could happen would be to pay it off.

Before the reader makes a final judgment on this vital subject he should understand certain facts. The first is that this is a highly technical matter. Although it will undoubtedly ultimately find its oversimplified way into politics it is being discussed now with detachment all over the academic world. It is amazing that so little of the discussion has yet seeped into the public press. Mr. Scherman's flat assertions take little heed of it. Next it should be stated that Dr. Hansen is a highly respected authority. His views are largely those of John Maynard Keynes, and Mr. Keynes has just been taken into the governing body of the Bank of England. While it is true that the Keynes-Hansen philosophy is the subject of academic controversy it is probably at least fair to say that a large body of technical opinion has now dropped as a fallacy the continuing popular analogy between private and public debts.

To pay off a private debt is a matter of morals. We all agree on that. But is it to pay off a public debt? Great Britain wound up with an enormous debt after the Napoleonic wars. Its equivalent in relationship to American income today would be perhaps around 200, or maybe 300 billion dollars. Britain did not pay it off. And Britain had a century of unexampled prosperity. This does not mean that Britain repudiated the debt. It simply refunded it and let the ever-rising national income take care of the burden.

It is hard to approach this subject devoid of passion and prejudices. Only a few years ago we heard that the New Deal's expenditures would bankrupt the nation. Yet today the scale of spending is vastly higher and, for the time being, the talk of bankruptcy has been put aside. In fact, it is agreed by nearly everybody today that the nation can finance the emergency. Mr. Scherman himself concedes that. There is nothing to be panicky about, he says, in a debt even as high as 125 billions. Mr. Scherman now says it is not the size of the debt that is so important, but the determination "unfalteringly" to retire it, after the emergency.

Dr. Hansen's counter-views will seem revolutionary to many people. Momentarily they are spared the shock of hearing them because they are locked up in somewhat difficult language in his "Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles" (W. W. Norton & Co., $3.75) but these views are influencing the Administration every day. Dr. Hansen is a regular 2-days-a-week visitor in Washington. He is an adviser to half a dozen agencies here, including the National Resources Planning Board and the new Joint Economic Committee With Canada. He recently flew to Britain and discussed postwar problems there. His views on public debt and recovery cannot be ignored by any conscientious reader trying to get to the bottom of the subject.

Dr. Hansen is not a prophet of gloom. In fact, he is one of the few men who are proposing a really positive goal in the war, as contrasted to the purely negative and uninspiring one of "beating Hitler." His thesis is that the time has passed when private industry, by itself, can insure sustained demand for goods, and hence full employment. It is now the responsibility of the Government working with private industry to insure a sustained demand, he says. After the war there is no reason for a slump, he says. Why should there be, with a new America to build? He dismisses the argument that the nation cannot "afford" expansion. The nation can afford, he says, whatever it is able to produce. The only thing it cannot afford is idleness. In this new system the public debt becomes an instrument of public policy. It is the accelerator on a car. It is a means to control the size of national income and, with the tax structure, to control income distribution. It can be reduced, to prevent inflation, or increased, to prevent a slump. It is a tremendously powerful instrument.

It is odd to recall that Alexander Hamilton had much the same controversy with Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin after the Revolution. There was a huge debt, considering the size of the country. Gallatin wanted to pay it off. The discharge of the public debt, for him, became an uncompromising dogma. Hamilton resisted the popular belief that public debts are inherently bad. He pointed out that an internally-held debt represents a transfer and not a burden. He rejected the "posterity-burden" argument. The proper funding of the debt he said would render it "a national blessing." Ultimately Hamilton's views prevailed and Gallatin resigned.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Subway to Learning ..... ***By William R. Frye***

Do you know that only two American Presidents had middle names beginning with "H"?

That by steamship, it is 8,643.2 miles from Skudesnashavn, Norway, to San Francisco?

I can see you haven't read the "Do You Know That—" cards in Boston's subway.

Here at the Hub of the cultural universe we have remarkable opportunties for adult education. There are extension courses given by Harvard and Boston Universities; there are night schools; there are libraries and museums; and there is the subway.

Bostonians bored with Virgil, Cicero and the Harvard Classics nightly drink from this underground fountain of educational inspiration. It was here that I learned about Skudesnashavn, the Presidents, and sundry literary charivari. To be sure, the "Do You Know That" cards above the car seats didn't tell me straight out. That wouldn't have been education. They inspired me to go and do research on my own.

After a ride, I rushed to the Dictionary of American Biography, the Encyclopedia Americana, the Book of Knowledge, and the Farmers' Almanac. I found that no fewer than 20 American Presidents failed to have any middle names at all. Of those who did, only two could say they began with "H": William Henry Harrison and William Howard Taft. Their first names, it developed, both began with "W"; in fact, then ended with an "m" and other letters were the same too.

But about Skudesnashavn. This tiny hamlet on the west coast of Norway has a local reputation for its kipper and herring. If you're ever there, you may want to go to San Francisco. It would be exactly 8,643.2 miles. [Rand-McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, LXXIst edition, MCMXL, about Page DIV.] That would be traveling counter-clockwise, of course. The other way would be longer.

You begin to see. The subway has practically unparalleled educational opportunties. If you are not industrious, you can just sit and learn. For instance—about the wide horizons of travel. That week-end hop to the moon you and the wife have been planning will cost only $2.38, according to the latest "Do You Know That" card. I admit, this kind of education doesn't go far below the surface. You'd want to know whether they meant $2.38 per person or $2.38 for a second-class compartment. It would also be important to distinguish between one way and a round trip. But once you've got the lead on a thing like this, you can dig out the rest for yourself.

Consider the subway puzzles. They're a regular college course. Puzzles A, the elementary freshman distributional requirement, concerns ancient and modern proverbs. It begins with a placard depicting five or six fat men in chefs' caps and white aprons standing over a boiling pot of broth. Each is putting something into the pot. One is tasting the mixture and making a face that looks as if he had swallowed ammonia.

Then comes the hard part. You're to figure out what it means.

Sooner or later, if you keep at it, you're bound to get it. Then, when you've satisfied the Dean's office, you can graduate out of proverbs into Puzzles B, the more advanced sophomore course. The first week's assignment is a placard across which a teddy-bear lion is padding along in what appears to be red flannel underwear. In a dash to shake salt on its tail, a huntsman dressed in white leggings gives chase. Leo is biting his upper lip and peeking over his right shoulder with a grim expression.

The professor is a little afraid that might not be perfectly clear, so he adds a verse to help you out:

"I'll have to hurry," the Sportsman said.
As he made a DASH, brave Leo fled.

It was so sudden, the LION turned RED.
To solve this quiz just use your head.

DASH—LION—RED. Of course you see immediately now. Just a snap course. You rearrange the letters and get the name of a State. After what was said about the lion, you couldn't help but know the answer. (Close your eyes!) It's Rhode Island!

And that's not all. The subway offers diverting advertisements of "bumble bee" fish food and prehistoric dog exhibits at the Museum of Fine Arts and salted peanuts that carry free dictionaries with every package.

It's worth a dime just to go in and browse around.

To Change the Subject:

Whither Children's Books? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"In the United States there is more space where nobody is than where anybody is." This illuminating and informative sentence was written by Miss Gertrude Stein. Slightly paraphrased, it might have applied quite accurately, some years ago, to children's books—there is more space where nobody knows them than where anybody knows them. This situation, however, has been changing steadily, a fact which the Saturday Review of Literature brought vividly to our attention recently by publishing the most elaborate special number it has ever issued to celebrate Children's Book Week.

To see children's books featured on the most prominent pages of that selective and discriminating periodical was gratifying to those of us who have long indulged a preoccupation with them. But the rather plaintive note of its editorial saddened us. Is it possible, we asked ourselves—slightly bewildered—that the best writers of junior books nowadays write to "carefully worked out formulae" that reduce their English vocabulary to "pap"; that they curb their inspiration to write until they have consulted "Gallup polls as to what they (children) like, and compiled statistics as to how they react"? The burden of the editorial is that, through what one might call a conspiracy between "pedants and pedagogues," boys and girls who read modern junior books are deliberately defrauded of their right to share in the experiences of actual creative literary imagination.

Are the questions posed in that editorial article rhetorical? Or have we been indulging in some strange form of self-deception that encourages us in the fatuous belief that books published for children and young people in the past 10 or 15 years have offered them a richer and more varied literary fare than any other generation of youth has enjoyed in the entire history of publishing?

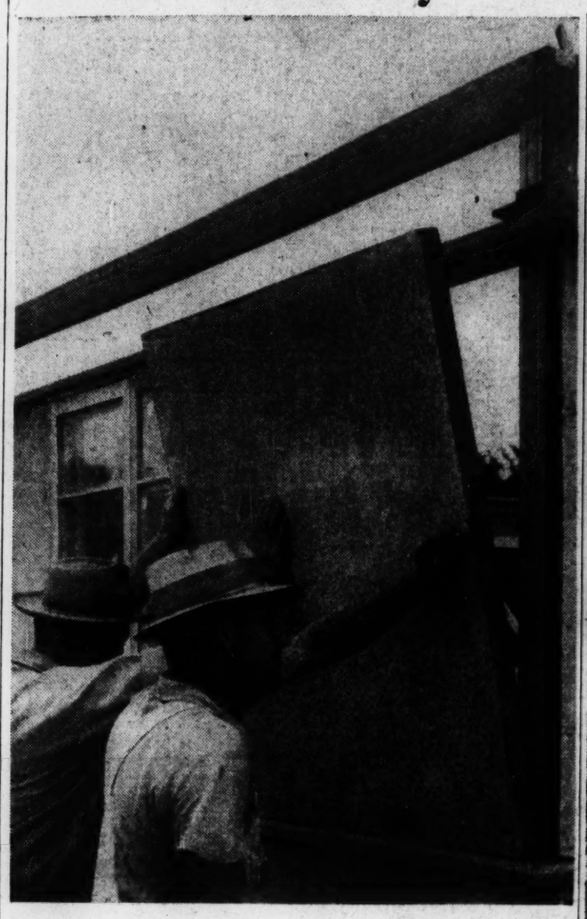
Reviewed briefly in the same issue of that periodical are books by 40 or more distinguished writers for children, the quality of whose work disallows any suggestion of the editorial coercion and stultifying regulation the article implies. To those, we could add another score or so who were not mentioned in that issue, but who are all represented in this season's books and whose work is delightful and refreshing because of its spontaneous impact upon the reader.

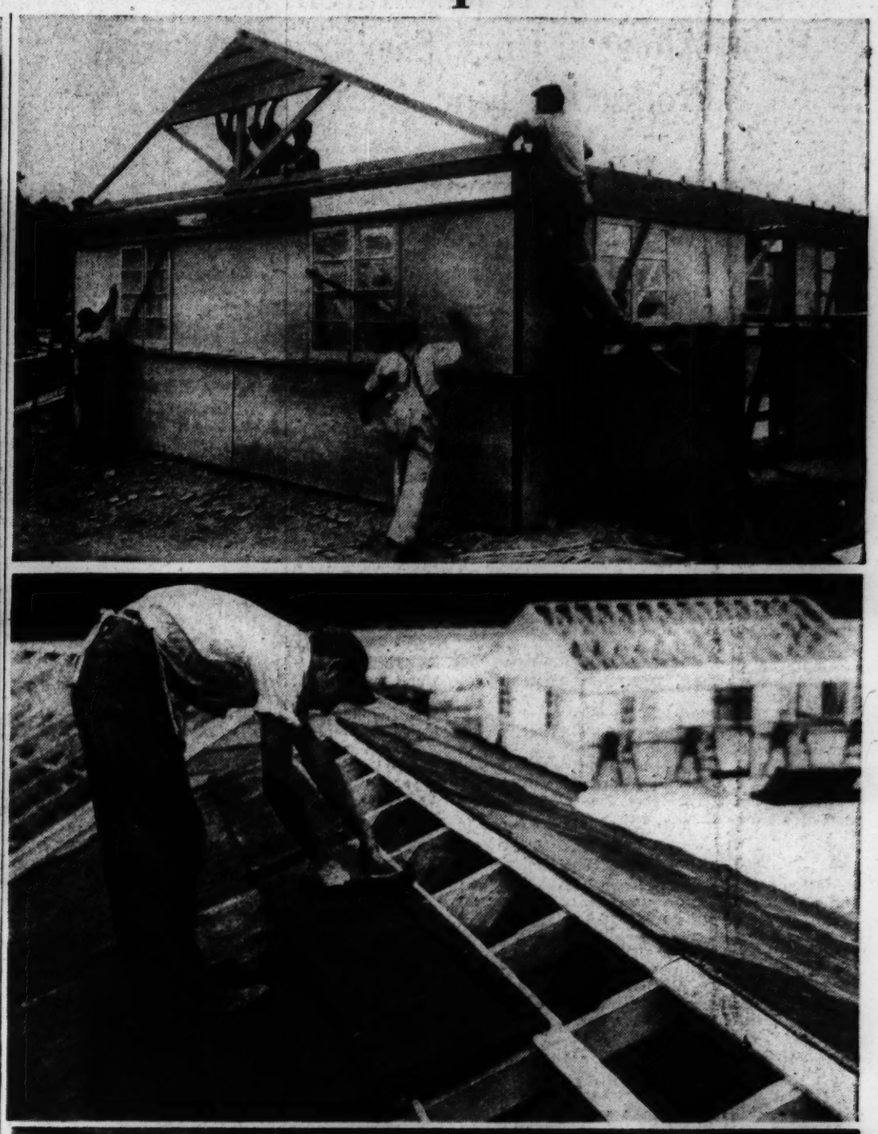
It is a known fact that men and women of marked literary and artistic abilities have for many years been devoting their best talents to writing and illustrating for children and young people; that they have been drawn to this field of writing by the continually widening comprehension and recognition of the important part that creative literary and artistic imagination should play in the development of childhood. Writers and artists of that quality do not submit to dictation by "pedants and pedagogues."

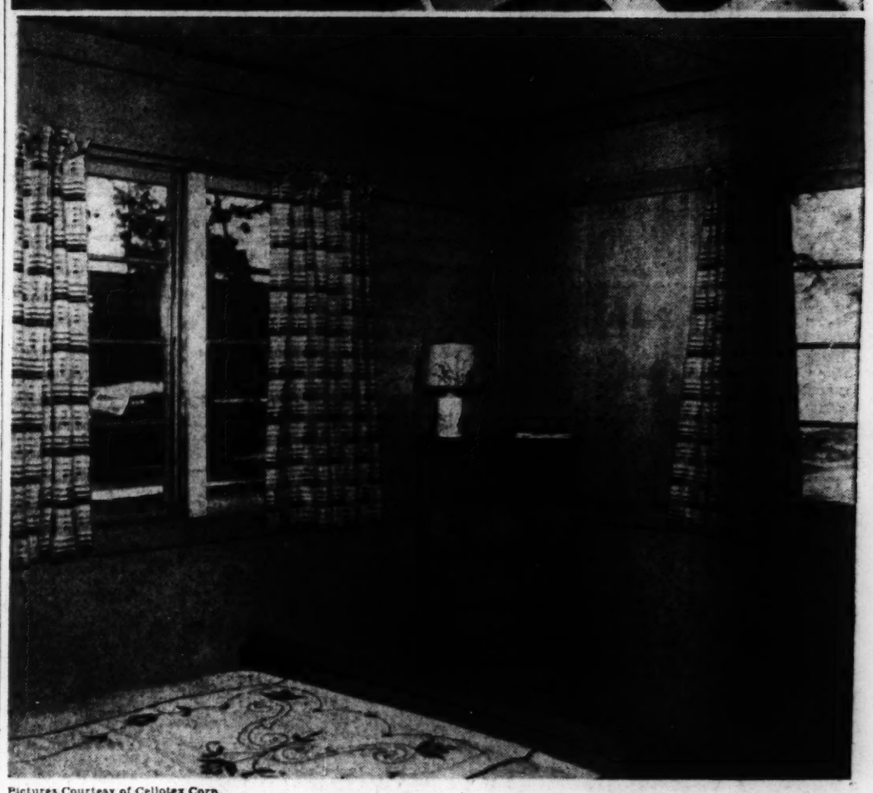
"Writing for children, like daily living with them, requires the constant sharpening of all one's faculties, the fresh discovery of new heights and depths in one's own emotions, the saving conviction that children have as many and as varied tastes in reading as grown-ups." Nothing stereotyped or formulistic about that. The quotation is from "My Roads to Childhood," by Anne Carroll Moore, a pioneer in discerning and sharing her knowledge of the great possibilities that lie between the covers of children's books.

The value of the Review's editorial is that it redirects attention to some of the pitfalls that await lesser writers and artists, and those who incline toward too superficial a view of childhood and too facile a mode of expression. But it is not a voice crying in the wilderness. That the best among modern writers and illustrators of children's books are real creative artists, whose work is the spontaneous expression, in artistic terms, of their own experience, the vigor and vitality of their published works testify.

War Industry Holds Seeds of Prosperous Peace







Baltimore looks beyond hostilities to mass production of airplanes and 'ready-made' houses—30,000 workers in defense plants laying cornerstones for two new peacetime industries.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The atmosphere in and around the vast properties of the Glenn L. Martin Company plants here, makers of giant bombing planes, is vibrant with the sober resolve and regimented efficiency of a wartime economy . . . yet inside and outside the busy factories some 30,000 workers are laying the cornerstones for two new industries holding out the promise to Americans of a future peacetime era of unprecedented opportunity.

Inside the buildings, millions of dollars, both private and Federal, are pouring into a seething wartime cauldron of airplane machinery and accessories. And outside the plants, hundreds of houses, fresh out of research laboratories, are being prefabricated and pushed up on quickly selected sites almost overnight.

On all sides the skeptics complain: "Think of the industrial ruination when the defense letdown comes."

But airplane manufacturers are thinking differently. They see at hand for the first time in history money and facilities for founding an airplane industry capable of the mass production of airplanes for average American wage earners. Long have they held the vision of every-day Americans riding around in small passenger planes even as they now do in automobiles. But no one had the money to buy the equipment to make this vision possible.

The defense program has changed all that. And it is doing as much if not more for the housing trades.

Result of Research

The houses are not slipshod, fly-by-night products of wartime wastefulness. They are the results of years of research into the dynamics of housing which have been technologically stalemated by outmoded building codes and construction methods dating back to horse-and-buggy days. They are opening the doors of industry to a vast untapped reservoir of would-be home owners who cannot afford an investment of more than $2,500 to $4,000.

In this instance, the great opportunity comes to the Celotex Corporation with its newly developed "Cemesto board," basic material for 600 low-cost houses already completed here. In other parts of the country, two more huge corporations, Johns Manville and United States Gypsum, are heading full blast, with somewhat similar wallboards as Celotex, towards the ultimate production of assembly-line houses.

Low costs are achieved outside the Glenn Martin plants in a variety of ways. A single thickness wall, for instance, shipped to the building site in a single unit does away with such on-the-site operations as applying sheathing, building paper, insulation, lath, multiple coats of plaster, wall paper and paints. This wall is said to provide as good insulation as most $10,000 houses.

Upkeep at Minimum

Hence heat costs are low and upkeep is held at a minimum, since no painting or decoration is needed either inside or outside the houses. A newly developed roofing, installed as a single unit in large panels, eliminates the need for under-sheathing and shingles. An interlocking device secures the home against windstorms.

What the building industry is coming to, and the trends are no more apparent anywhere than in the Glenn Martin area, is the "packaged" house that can be produced by a single organization and sold as a unit through local distributing agents, who may or may not be directly controlled by the parent group. Anyone who knows the building industry will say that its chief trouble has been lack of organization, that sub contractors, and sub, sub contractors have been trying to produce custom made houses working individually instead of collectively.

Result: No one has had the inclination or the money to indulge in any such expensive venture as research, up to the time that such great corporations as Celotex, Johns Manville and Gysum looked into the building materials business. Starting first with interior, insulation boards, they have worked up to the national defense emergency with a reservoir of valuable research that is only now evolving the idea of the mass-produced whole house as a unit.

Stocky Bror Dahlberg is the Swedish dynamo behind the Celotex rise to empire. It took a 10-year business depression to force this corporation into the self-analysis focusing attention upon the merchandising possibilities of celotex board for interiors. Since then, up to the defense emergency, the vast number and variety of the corporation's products have led Dahlberg and his staff of technicians closer and closer to the ultimate product—the unit house.

When completed, the Glenn Martin housing development will be a city in itself of 42,000 people. Plans to date call for the rapid completion of 1,800 houses. Just now the district around the plants resolves itself into a conglomeration of all types of housing ranging from the Celotex prefabricated units to a village of 200 automobile trailers provided as emergency shelters by the Farm Security Administration.

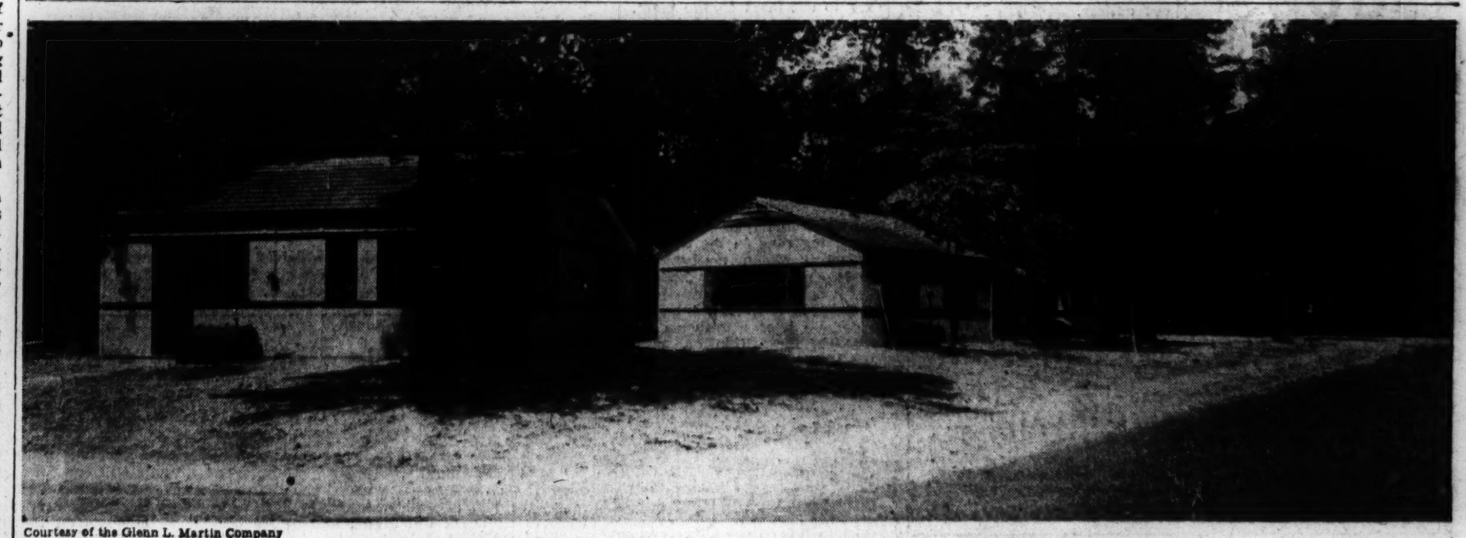
The Celotex village is known as Aero Acres and is located on the four-lane road leading up to the airplane plant. Not far away is a group of five, T-shaped, one-story dormitories, built by the FSA for 300 bachelor defense workers. The trailer camp is close by, each trailer having a 5,000-foot lot of its own with woodlands and waterfront available for recreation.

Last but not least in this housing whirligig is Stansbury Manor, a medium-rent housing venture of 191 apartments and single family brick units finished last year by the Glenn Martin Company for its pre-defense expansion. There are also 370 workers residing in Armistead Gardens, the Baltimore Federal Housing Project, located on the road leading out of the city towards Philadelphia.

Pictures Courtesy of Cellotex Corp.

Houses That Go Up Almost Overnight

The above pictures show how walls come in huge prepared panels, the framework in prefabricated units; even the roof is made of large factory-made sections. The interior has an exceptionally neat, paneled appearance.



Courtesy of the Glenn L. Martin Company

The Finished Product Near the Glenn Martin Plant at Baltimore, Md.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—December 2, 1941
14C

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Daughters of Defense March Right Along in Uncle Sam's Production Line

By Mary Hornaday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Many American women, putting their shoulders to the wheel to help Uncle Sam with his mammoth defense program are finding themselves in key positions in Washington from which they will probably never recede.

This is the conclusion of Lucille Foster McMillin, only woman member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, at the completion of a survey she has just made of Federal defense jobs held by women and the way to get them. She has found that women comprise one-fifth of all the civil employees on the Federal rolls today, with those at the top doing everything from buying defense materials to giving advice on how to feed the Army.

There are 69,000 serving in the War Department alone—and the thousands of stenographers, typists, and clerks are displaying a devotion to duty equal to that of the women whose names make the headlines for their more dramatic part in preparedness, Mrs. McMillin declares.

Some of those who stand to the fore in the defense picture, like herself, have been among the top women of the Federal Government for some years. Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, is one of these. She is now charged with formulating standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women and advance their opportunities for profitable employment in defense. Others are Ruth H. Shipley, chief of the Passport Division of the State Department, whose vital work now is to consider and approve passports for persons going abroad on defense business, and Florence S. Kerr, Assistant WPA Commissioner, who now directs community service projects for defense.

Their Duties Are Varied

These are included in a list of 27 key women chosen by Mrs. McMillin to show the great variety of duties which have fallen to the Daughters of Defense in the service of their Uncle Sam.

Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator, Office of Price Administration, came into the picture in the first days of the defense program and is in charge of protecting the consumer. There are now many other names on the headline list with a surprising variety of activities after them. Here they are:

Mary I. Barber, food consultant to the Secretary of War. She advises the Army on how to serve 4,000,000 meals a day.

Mary McLeod Bethune, director, Office of Negro Affairs, NYA. She supervises integration of Negro youths into defense activities.

Pauline Baker Chambers, nurse consultant, OPM. Her job is to advise women workers coming to Washington on living quarters, recreation, and money matters.

Oveta Culp Hobby, consultant to the Secretary of War. Mrs. Hobby translates life in the Army in terms of interest to mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts.

Thelma McKelvy, special assistant, OPM, who develops programs for training and increased employment of men in defense industries.

Helen Mitchell, Director of Nutrition, Office of Co-ordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities. She is in charge of the nation-wide education program to encourage better use of food.

Phoebe A. Omlie, senior private flying specialist, CAA, has completed an 11,000-mile journey arranging for immediate expansion of airport "ground-servicement."

Grace A. Parkhurst, assistant to the chief, Purchase Division, Treasury is engaged in buying defense materials in connection with lend-lease.

Ruth H. Shipley, chief, passport division, State Department. Her job is to consider and approve passports for persons going abroad on defense business.

Mary Winslow, advisor for civic projects, Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. She works with women's organizations in connection with Latin-American activities.

"While the number of women now engaged in work in defense activities is small in comparison with the estimated number that ultimately will find such employment, they are found in jobs that are picturesque and unique in character and which include tasks not usually performed by women," Mrs. McMillin observes. She points especially to women on the "production line" in War Department plants from coast to coast.

Serve in Arsenals, Too

At the Edgewood, Md., Arsenal, which had 181 women before the war and 2,513 on April 1, 1941, women's nimble fingers are manufacturing gas masks.

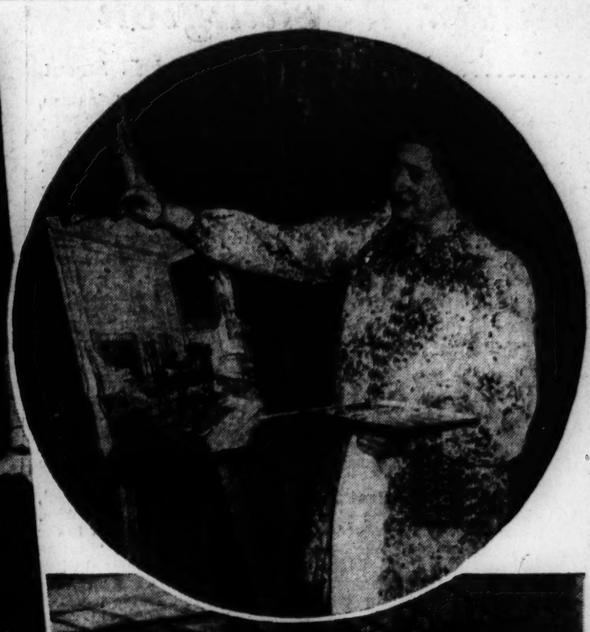
Women hold the majority of positions in the fuse shop at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. Tiny, delicate parts, cumbersome to the heavy hands of men, are handled easily and efficiently by the quick fingers of women. In the Marine Corps supply depot in the same city, women manufacture marine uniforms.

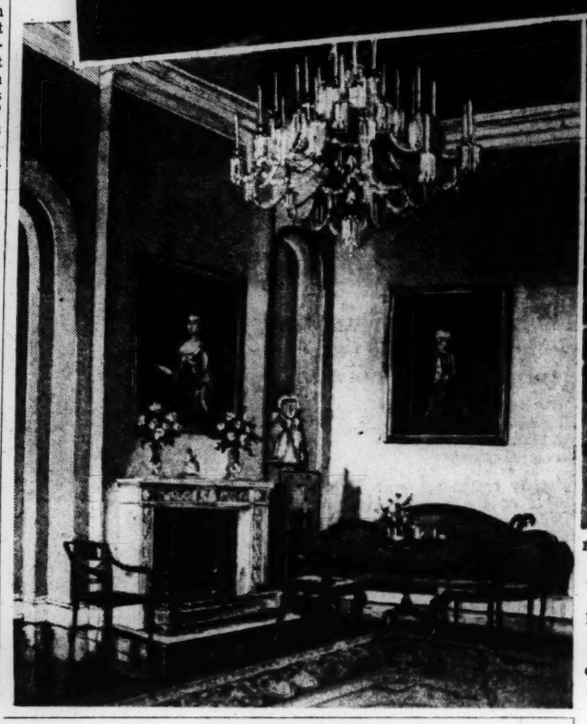
At the Fairfield Air Depot, Patterson Field, Ohio, women apply radio-active luminous material to various dials used on aircraft instruments. At the San Antonio, Texas, Arsenal, they are used to clean and grind lenses. At Moffett Field, Calif., women mathematicians are employed to make computations on wind tunnel tests.

In the military camps and defense centers, women are working as hostesses, librarians, dietitians, inspectors of textiles, cooks, laundry operatives, and technicians of all kinds.

Women cryptanalysts are rendering outstanding service to the Government in Washington in coding and decoding secret messages.

How do women go about getting defense jobs? Mrs. McMillin advises a visit to the U. S. Civil Service representative in your nearest first or second-class Post Office, or a visit to the nearest office of the State Employment Service.





By permission of Ruth Perkins Safford; by a Staff Photographer

These are not photographs of rooms; they are "portraits" of historic interiors painted by Ruth Perkins Safford, who is shown above at her easel. Left above: Betty Washington's bedroom at Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Va. Washington slept in this bed 24 hours with his boots on after the surrender of the British at Yorktown. Lower left: State drawing room in the Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va. The portraits on the wall are of Nellie Custis and Lafayette. Lower right: Kitchen at Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace in Westmoreland County, Va. The herbs hanging from the ceiling to dry are from the old-fashioned herb garden maintained on the place.

Ruth Safford Makes Historic Homes Live on Canvas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The artist who did that 'has' something. She should continue."

A distinguished art connoisseur in Washington, D. C., came across a picture of an interior in the Lee Mansion in Arlington, Va., that had been left for framing in an obscure little shop in the Nation's Capital. He gave just the word of encouragement that the artist needed. She was Ruth Perkins Safford, wife of Commander Laurance Frye Safford, U. S. N., now on a tour of duty at the Navy Department there. That word of praise five years ago has resulted in a series of eight "portraits of interiors" of the Lee Mansion; four of Wakefield, birthplace of Washington in Westmoreland County, Va.; three of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington, in Fredericksburg, Va., and four of the Jeremiah Lee House, Marblehead, Massachusetts—all historic places which are open to the public.

These pictures were assembled for the first time for a one-man show which opened at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Boston on Nov. 24, to continue until Dec. 6. Some of them have previously been shown separately at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington and in exhibitions in Philadelphia, Boston, and on the North Shore of Massachusetts.

They are water colors, almost photographic in their fidelity to detail, but bespeaking the artist's human touch in the "lived-in" quality she imparts to the rooms.

Mrs. Safford says she feels that about the old houses—something no amount of care can give to a room transplanted to a museum, she believes.

No Homey Detail Overlooked

The flames of the lighted candles show above the great chandelier in her picture of the state drawing room of the Lee Mansion; there are flowers in the companion vases on the mantle beneath the portrait of Nellie Custis; two chairs are drawn up, facing each other, as though members of the family had just left them. Herbs are hanging from the ceiling to dry, a cheery fire is aglow in the fireplace, and a bowl of apples stands on the table, ready to be peeled, in the picture of the kitchen at Wakefield. The closet door is open, showing little dresses and a bonnet, in Betty Washington's room at Kenmore.

The other "portraits of interiors" are equally warm and homelike, and that is where the artist comes in. She loves the old houses and reveres the figures in American history whose homes they were, and her pictures pass along to other Americans this attitude of reverence.

She Enjoyed Painting Wakefield

Although she will not say which of the houses she considers the most beautiful, Mrs. Safford speaks of her experience in painting Wakefield as one of the most memorable of her life. The farmhouse, as remote from neighbors as it was when George Washington was born, is surrounded by such quiet and peace that it is easy to imagine time has turned back to Colonial days, she says. Because it is less easily accessible than the Lee Mansion and Kenmore, there are fewer visitors to bring one rudely back to 1941, and one can understand how peacefully and calmly life went on there 200 years ago.

When she is painting a room's portrait, Mrs. Safford goes inside. The little iron grating at the door, which bars the general public as it files by in long lines, as at the Lee Mansion and other much-visited national shrines, is locked behind her.

She hears the comments as visitors go by and is convinced that there is a steadily growing appreciation of those things which bear testimony to the life and times of the country's Founders. This will be reflected in such outward things as home furnishing and decoration as well as in a deeper loyalty to the principles of our Democracy, she believes.

She has watched young people, evidently just setting up housekeeping, lean on the little gate at the doorway, admiring a table or chair and finally heard one remark: "Oh, let's save our money and get just one, but have it just like that."

Reproduced on Postal Cards

Mrs. Safford's pictures of Kenmore, Wakefield, and the Lee Mansion in Arlington, Va., all have been reproduced in color on postal cards by the associations which maintain the different places. They are sold to visitors who are often eager to have them as souvenirs or to mail to friends. At first, she painted the rooms only for exhibition purposes, but later at the request of the associations, did them for such reproduction.

Although the painting of these rooms has been her major interest recently, her subject matter as an artist is broad, covering everything from ships to mountains, from drawing rooms to slum dwellings. Her studio is in her house in Georgetown, that section of the Nation's Capital where the elite resided in George Washington's day and to which they have returned with restorations of the early houses. Her house, which she herself designed, is on Dumbarton Avenue, so true an "old" Georgetown place that it was reproduced in House and Garden with a group of faithfully restored houses. J. A. A.

Meting Out The Meat Ration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British women will emerge after the present period of wartime shopping and wartime cooking better economists and more ingenious cooks. The problems brought about through food rationing call for every ounce of skill in culinary art. Women are determined not to slip into the "make do" habit, nor to put up with conditions which could be remedied. The result is that new dishes are being served in new, and often delicious ways.

Take the question of meat, for instance. In comparison with peace-time shopping, the rationing of meat appears to be severe and the allowance insufficient, but with better management there is no need for a family to go meatless on several days out of the seven if the one shilling per person per week is expended to the best advantage. The whole secret lies in weighing out the total quantity—so much per day—in advance.

My own household consists of three healthy, active persons, and I propose to tell you how I apportion our ration over seven days. This week I bought 2¾ pounds of beef. That allowed 6 oz. per day, with 2 oz. over.

Baked on Sunday

Sunday's meal was meat pie with flavoring, served with spinach and mashed potatoes.

Fried on Monday

On Monday we had the 6 oz. of beef minced and mixed with 2 oz. of brown bread and spring onions in place of the other kind which would have been preferable. This was made into Hamburg steaks, and fried. For anyone with a larger appetite the steak can be served, sandwich fashion, in a large bun, in the American style.

Stewed on Tuesday

Tuesday's dish consisted of the 6oz. of beef, sliced into three pieces, stewed in a casserole in the oven with plenty of sliced carrots and a little water.

Sausaged on Wednesday

On Wednesday we had Aberdeen sausage, made of 8 oz. of meat, 3 oz. of bacon, minced with a teacup of bread crumbs and one egg. This was steamed for one hour and served hot with vegetables including potatoes.

Molded on Thursday

On Thursday we had a cold supper of 6 oz. of beef minced and made into molds with aspic, and served with a salad.

Steamed on Friday

Friday's dish was 6 oz. of beef, again minced, and made into steamed pudding like a rolypoly, and served with gravy, potatoes and other vegetables.

Curried on Saturday

Saturday's meal consisted of 6 oz. of beef minced and curried. I was fortunate in having currants in store to add to the curry, but chopped-up vegetables could be used instead.

All the dishes described were appetizing and satisfying, and had there been any cause for complaint, believe me, I would have heard of it! K. S.

Gaily Wrapped Cookies Are Festive Holiday Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can't afford to give at Christmas?

Of course you can. Think of the joy of being, not a loaf giver, but something more festive—a cooky giver. Don't argue that cookies are hard to make, because here is a rule that's easy to follow, and the results are extra special. We know you'll think of several persons who'd enjoy such a gift—the little lady next door who lives by herself, a lad in service, a busy hostess who'll have, as always, so many unexpected "do-drop-ins."

Here are three kinds of cookies with one stirring, well, almost one stirring. There's no rolling out to these marvelous discs of crunchiness, so don't get out the molding board and the rolling pin. The variations are almost as numerous for this basic cooky rule as they are for changing the effect of your "basic dress." Here's the foundation. It makes about four dozen three-inch-in-diameter cookies.

Basic Cooky Recipe

½ cup soft butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
¼ cup cream
2 cups flour, measured before sifting
3 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter. Add sugar, egg, and cream. Add flour and baking powder sifted together. Drop from spoon on greased cooky sheet. Flatten with bottom of measuring cup dipped in cold water each time. In the center of each put a candied cherry, a pecan, or top with chopped nuts. Golden brown them in a moderate oven.

A piece of dough about the size of an English walnut makes a 3-inch cooky when baked.

Variation No. 1: Add 1 tablespoon grated orange rind, ½ cup cut raisins, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon nutmeg to dough.

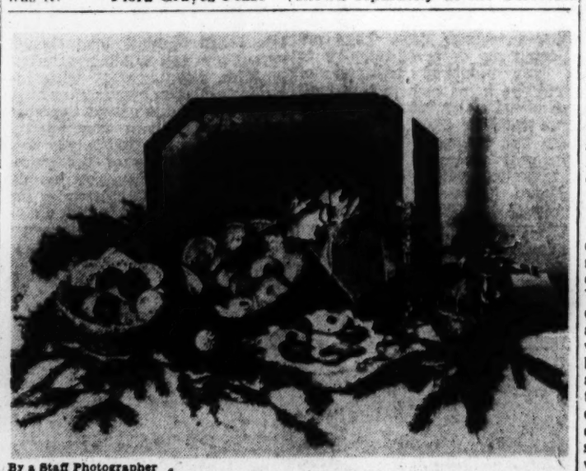
Variation No. 2: Add 2 squares bitter chocolate, melted, 2 teaspoons vanilla, to basic ingredients Top with a nut, or chocolate nut crunch crumbs.

Now go on yourself from here, but have you forgotten caraway seeds?

Why Not a Basket?

Cookies in a paper bag are worth a "Thank you." But cookies in a basket are a real gift. If you're the kind of person who just can't resist buying "cute" baskets (and not all offenders are women), here is your big chance to send a few of them on a journey. You know you'll buy another next summer, if not next week.

Line the basket with cellophane, or waxed paper, over a lace paper doily. Trim it with a sprig or two of evergreen to give it a holiday air, and a beribboned message to add cheer. It wasn't much work, was it? Flora Graves Pease



By a Staff Photographer

Put your Christmas cookies in a dainty basket, or wrap them gaily in a holiday box—and you'll have a gift that will be happily remembered long after it has been consumed.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Please Use Your Knife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forks are lifters or separators, not cutters.

Have you ever watched a guest using his fork instead of his knife to cut his meat? I have; and it takes all my self-control to refrain from saying, "Please use the knife and spare the fork."

Recently I have been using some lovely old forks which belonged to my grandmother. Perhaps they are made of softer silver than modern ones; at any rate they will not stand the hard pressure necessary to cut meat on the plate.

A very dear friend visited me from a distant state and I greatly enjoyed her visit until I discovered that she used her fork in place of her knife so often that the forks were showing the effect. The tines were being sadly bent. I am sure my friend had no knowledge of the damage she was doing. She had simply fallen into a careless habit, and being a brilliant conversationalist, was so much more interested in the subjects we were discussing than in the business of eating that she used whatever implement was in her hand.

It would not be surprising for one person to have this habit, but I believe it is a rather common practice, for within one week I had two guests—a young girl and an elderly man—both of whom used the fork for cutting.

Therefore, I proclaim from the Soapbox that forks should be used strictly for lifting or separating and not for cutting. Ann

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Top Your Pie With a Fancy Crust

A lattice crust sets off a colorful fruit pie. It's made with strips of dough twisted or laid flat across the pie at right angles. Each strip should be moistened where it meets the rim of pastry. Another trick to show off the filling, and at the same time make the pie a Christmas special, is to cut out little trees and stars from the pie dough, prick with a fork, dust with nutmeg and granulated sugar, and bake in a hot oven a few minutes until lightly browned. Then arrange the pastry cut-outs on the cooked pie.

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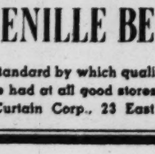

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, December 2, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Invitation to Poetry—A Source Of Enrichment in Beauty That Is Your Bright Heritage

Learning to Enjoy Poetry
First of four Tuesday articles

By Pearl Strachan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are people who don't like poetry, or think they don't. It was classroom drill or a "piece" recited in agony for anxious parents, or even punishment, when they were young. Let some one, however, as they walk into the country, repeat these lines of Walter de la Mare:

"Very old are the woods;
And the buds that break
Out of the brier's boughs,
When March winds wake,
So old with their beauty are—
Oh, no man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose."

Or let some one repeat Masefield's

"I must go down to the seas again,
to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a
star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the
wind's song and the white
sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face,
and a grey dawn breaking."

Rich Heritage

They will probably say, "You know, I like that." It is a pity that any one should grow up unacquainted with our rich heritage of poetry in the English language. Fortunately, however, it is easy to remedy the lack. If one cannot buy books, public libraries usually have fairly representative collections of poems.

It is not necessary to understand the technique of poetry to enjoy it. As with music, a fuller experience comes with knowledge of the technique, but even without it the reader can derive considerable pleasure. One of the important things is to read poetry aloud, for from time immemorial it has been written for the ear rather than the eye.

In a Natural Tone of Voice

The best way to read it, in my opinion, is in a natural tone of voice, as if one were reading prose. Good poetry is written in sentences, just as prose it. It makes sense; and if one reads it in a way that makes sense, then the rhythm will take care of itself, for a skillful poet so contructs his verse that it cannot, with sense, be read in any way to interefere with the pattern.

Poetry, like all the other arts, is a medium for communicating ideas. It is what it communicates to the public that justifies its existence. How can one who has grown up practically without poetry enter, as quickly as possible, into the great companionship of the poets? The old-fashioned way starts with Chaucer, or even writers in Anglo-Saxon before Chaucer, and ploughs laboriously through the centuries in chronological order. I am to some extent reversing the process, for persons of little leisure, and starting as most of the schools do today, with contemporary poets and others of the nineteenth century, because the familiarity of scene, activity, and idiom makes the approach easier.

Who, picking himself up after a fall from his own standards, could fail to appreciate this little poem of Emily Dickinson's?

"It dropped so low in my regard
I heard it hit the ground,
And go to pieces on the stones
At bottom of my mind;
Yet blamed the fate that fractured,
less
Than I reviled myself
For entertaining plated wares
Upon my silver shelf."

The lines of de la Mare I used because his work has a haunting loveliness seldom found in the literature of our day. Those who like the flavor of Masefield's short lyrics will find great reward in reading his longer, narrative poems such as "Dauber" or "The Everlasting Mercy" or "The Widow in the Bye Street." Emily Dickinson's brief, almost epigrammatic poems come close to the heart. They deal with the commonplace objects and experiences of home life, lifted, through poetic vision, to that level at which they become the badge of nobility.

Along with these writers I suggest Alice Meynell, Rupert Brooke, Vachel Lindsay, A. E. Housman, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Alfred Noyes, and Francis Thompson, whose poem, "The Hound of Heaven," I would emphasize. Robinson's "Nicodemus," his "Tristram," and his other narratives on the Arthurian legends ought not to be missed.

Collected Works

Naturally many fine poets of modern times must be omitted, but if the reader will take the collected works of those listed and read deeply enough into each one to get really acquainted with the poet, he will then, I think, be in a state of mind to begin the chronological climb if he so desires.

At that point let him go to Chaucer, the father of English poetry, or of poetry in the kind of English from which our own language stems. The modernized version will not be difficult to follow. Spenser called Chaucer "the well of English undefiled," and his "Canterbury Tales," "Troylus and Criseyde" and "The Knightes Tale" should be enjoyed. From Chaucer it is a logical step to Spenser and "The Faery Queen."

Plays, Songs, And Sonnets

Shakespeare, next in line, will be simpler reading, for the language is, with the exception of a few obsolete words, for which notes and glossaries are appended, practically our own. His is the greatest poetry in our language for it includes everything that was ever done with poetry. It has all the beauty of the richest of English lyric writing, the wisdom of the ages and that quality which lifts it beyond all lesser work—dramatic imagination on a vast impersonal scale.

After Shakespeare I would suggest the four distinguished "metaphysical" poets of the seventeenth century—John Donne, George Herbert, Thomas Traherne, and Henry Vaughan, who "felt through all this fleshly dresse bright shootes of everlastingness." Ben Jonson should not be overlooked. In the seventeenth century, too, we have that organ voice of Milton. The eighteenth century gives us Thomas Gray, William Cowper, Robert Burns, William Blake. At the end of the century and in the nineteenth, we come upon Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Hogg, Byron, and Moore. Keats and Shelley follow, with Tennyson, Longfellow, Emerson, Whitman, Poe, and Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. We are then back where we started, ready to enjoy a wider acquaintance with poets of our own century.

Good Anthologies

For the reader who cannot take time for the collected works of each separate poet, there are some good authologies giving examples of most of the poets mentioned. "The Viking Book of Poetry," edited by Richard Aldington and recently published, is very fine. Older collections include the well known Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," "The Oxford Book of English Verse," Louis Untermeyer's "Modern American Poetry" and "Modern British Poetry," and for those interested in obtaining English translations of poets of other lands too, there is Mark Van Doren's "Anthology of World Poetry."

One practice I should like to recommend as exceedingly profitable is that of learning favorite poems or passages by heart. The joy they will bring will many times repay the student for his effort.

From All the Children, Superintendent of Schools, New York City

The Poetry Choir

Today in the schools and colleges of the United States the Poetry Choir is a familiar means of group expression. Usually part of the work in choric speech, this group, divided into voices "light" and "dark"—high and low—read or recite beautiful poetry and poetic prose in a way that reminds one of the classic chorus of Greek drama.

Happily the old days of making poetry a chore and a trial are gone from our schools. The present generation, growing up with both individual and group enjoyment of modern poetry and even an urge to express itself in poetry on occasion, will probably as adults be free of the inhibitions about poetry that their parents have had.

Condemning Waste

Our present national emergency is placing unprecedented responsibility upon our Government and upon each individual to accept the principles of conservation in practice as well as in theory. The habits of waste are firmly fixed in the present generation of adults. The hope of true conservation lies with the children. Education must put increased emphasis on conservation in such a way as to lead children to become aware of its true meaning and benefits. It must develop in them habits of living and thinking that will condemn waste and promote ways to safeguard and perpetuate the resources upon which their security and happiness as citizens depend.

A Negro Community Art Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

One of the most striking educational developments in this city is the South Side Community Art Center, a WPA activity for Negroes, which has only one person not a Negro connected with it,—Peter J. Pollack, supervisor of community art centers in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Pollack says: "The introduction of Community Art Centers into hitherto neglected segments of the population has been the medium through which latent cultural aspirations have been manifested and developed."

An idea of this kind cannot be imposed upon a community that is apathetic. It was necessary first to find people who wanted a cultural outlet, and who were willing to work up enthusiasm amongst others. Already several young Chicago Negroes had done outstanding work at the Art Institute, and one had received a two-year traveling fellowship. They were well-known in the community, and of course were very helpful in getting things started.

Two "Artists and Models" Balls raised considerable funds. These were a great success and had the support of all, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the clergy that they could be a lot of fun and without any objectionable features. Advertising space in the programs was bought up. Benefit performances were given by the Negro People's Theater Group of Langston Hughes's "Don't You Want to be Free?"

Finally a large house was purchased on Michigan Avenue, and entirely remodeled in very ingenious ways.

There is an unusually well-lighted large exhibition gallery, which at the opening featured a National Exhibition of Negro Art, painting, sculpture, and prints. On different floors interspersed with the classrooms is other exhibition space, and the top floor has a sizable hall with arrangements for lectures, refreshments and everything the project needs.

The able staff of Negro artists teaches a variety of courses, adapting its offering to the interest and demand. Among the subjects taught are hooked rugmaking, weaving, fashion illustration and interior decoration; lettering, poster design, silk screen process, lithography and photography; free-hand sketching, elementary, objective and life drawing, composition, water color, oil painting and sculpture. There are classes for children and adults.

Much is being done by means of exhibitions. The Art Institute has co-operated in lending objects for display.

You feel on entering the building a very live, wholesome atmosphere, as if the staff were alert and the students eager. It is remarkable how much has been accomplished in such a short time, and the prospects of constantly greater usefulness are bright indeed.

Charles Fabens Kelley

Perhaps You Need to Simplify Your Verbs

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Nineteenth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

We have seen that a number of our elaborate and complicated verbs can be simply stated in the 18 verbs of Basic English together with the prepositions we have discussed in previous articles. Today we shall give an exercise in this translation. The following passage is a story which at first sight does not seem to be over complex in its use of language. If we analyze the italicized verbs, however, we shall see that they can be stated in more simple alternative forms.

The idea as in the other exercises is to substitute for the verb italicized a combination of the 18 Basic English verbs with the 20 direction words which we have discussed so fully. Here are the 18 verbs: *come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, seem, take, be, do, have, say, see, send, may, will;* and here are the prepositions, or direction words: *about, across, after, against, among, at, before, between, by, down, from, in, off, on, over, through, to, under, up, with.*

* * *

And here is the story:

Abdul *opposed* the religious intolerance of the government, but *hid* his opinions from the Sultan, who *tyrannized* the highest as well as the lowest of his subjects. However, one day Zadig, the Grand Vizir, *entered* the throne room and *related* to the Sultan that he had *penetrated* the secret designs of Abdul's heart. The Sultan was hardly able to *suppress* his anger at the Grand Vizir's revelations, and immediately *summoned* Abdul to *visit* him.

As the courtier *crossed* the palace grounds he could not help wondering what awaited him, but he *retained* his spirits at the thought that he had always been able to outwit Zadig before. He *bowed* low before the Sultan.

"Well, Abdul, so you have *covered* your real opinions by a cloak of pretence."

"Sire, my real opinions are known only to Allah and to you."

"My executioner shall *extract* them from you so that the world may hear."

The Sultan *inserted* a small gold key into a strong metal box and *lifted* some tattered fragments and ashes. "Do you swear by these sacred relics that you are loyal to me and to my religion?"

"I do swear, Sire, that I am faithful to the true religion," said Abdul sincerely.

The Sultan, who had not *continued* his studies in logic and number for long after his infancy, *appeared* quite satisfied, and said, "That rascal Zadig shall be *executed* today."

"*Postpone* his execution, I pray you, Sire—or better, *expel* him from your country."

"*Expel* him! He will be fortunate if I do not *extinguish* him," shouted the Sultan.

"And my dear Abdul, what can a great monarch do to *show* the world his appreciation for so loyal a subject as yourself?"

* * *

The following "translation" is offered as a suggestion only, and not as the only or "right answer" to the exercise:

Abdul *was against* the religious intolerance of the government, but *kept* his opinions from the Sultan, who *kept down* the highest as well as the lowliest of his subjects. However, one day Zadig, the Grand Vizir, *went into* the throne room and *said* to the Sultan that he had *seen through* the secret designs of Abdul's heart.

The Sultan was hardly able to *keep down* his anger at the Grand Vizir's revelations, and immediately *sent for* Abdul to *come before* him.

As the courtier *came across* the palace grounds he could not help wondering what awaited him, but he *kept* up his spirits at the thought that he had always been able to outwit Zadig before.

He *went down* low before the Sultan.

"Well, Abdul, so you have *kept under* your real opinions by a cloak of pretence."

"Sire, my real opinions are known only to Allah and to you."

"My executioner shall *get* them from you so that the world may hear."

The Sultan *put* a small gold key into a strong metal box and *took up* some tattered fragments and ashes. "Do you swear by these sacred relics that you are loyal to me and to my religion?"

"I do swear, Sire, that I am faithful to the true religion," said Abdul sincerely.

The Sultan, who had not *gone on* with his studies in logic and number for long after his infancy, *seemed* quite satisfied, and said, "That rascal Zadig shall be *put to death* today."

"*Put off* his execution, I pray you, Sire—or better, *send* him *away* from your country."

"*Send him away!* He will be fortunate if I do not *put him out forever*," shouted the Sultan. "And my dear Abdul, what can a great monarch do to *let* the world *see* his appreciation for so loyal a subject as yourself?"

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

You May Find Yourself Teaching Evacuees

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes I think that the methods and aims of the Adult Education movement if ever given half a chance will revolutionize our classroom teaching more than will any other educational organizations and theories. Any of us who have to do with children and young people, at school, at home, as Scout leaders, or in Sunday School, can, it seems to me, learn valuable truths about teaching from adult education methods. So it is that I have read with deep interest the advice given in a modest little fifty-cent pamphlet titled "A Guide to Materials of Teaching English to Refugees," prepared by Fanne Aronoff, Gilbert Convers, and Nora Hodges, and published some months ago by the Committee for Refugee Education, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York.

One of the points illustrated by this pamphlet is the possibility of stimulating exploration and discussion through the use of the abundant supply of free illustrated advertising pamphlets and booklets put out by American industries. Modern teachers are already using many of these in their unit work. Much more could be done with them; and I have yet to find a firm which isn't glad to have its material put to these educational uses.

Thus the cotton industry, the silk, the peanut, the lumber, the milk, and others, provide excellently presented, illustrated pamphlets free for the asking. Maps and charts are also available. Traffic safety material is offered by oil companies, biographical sketches by life insurance companies, travel booklets by railroads and steamship lines. Aside from its help to anyone teaching English to evacuees, this pamphlet is valuable for its list of materials alone. All its suggested materials are either free or obtainable at very small cost.

* * *

A second teaching point illustrated is that the subjects are of ordinary interest to most people. The adult education movement, not limited by scholastic traditions, has always begun teaching where the student's interests and abilities dictate. Its flexibility is a secret of its vitality. Run through the headings under which the materials in this pamphlet are organized, and you have the makings of a lesson plan for a year's work. Some of the sections are: Conversational and reading techniques; domestic science; film sources and guides; government and citizenship; health and safety; history; labor; manners and customs; national resources and conservation; New York City, Descriptive (meaning the town in which you live); Geography and Travel; Social Problems (including booklets on housing, job facts, social security, relief, etc.); Songs; Transportation and Communication; Visual Aids; Vocabulary.

The Committee for Refugee Education describes itself as a loosely federated, decentralized non-sectarian organization consisting of and depending on the co-operation of 21 social agencies in New York City that are concerned with the welfare of this new kind of entrant into the United States. Its teachers are volunteers, and no previous teaching experience is required. Qualifications are in terms of "interest, personality, and education in the wide sense of the word." The men and women who volunteer to teach take a four-evening training course made up of discussion of the principles and techniques of teaching adult aliens, plus three demonstration classes. Ten students are assigned to a teacher.

* * *

It is the advice under the two headings of "Do" and "Don't" that arrested my attention at the outset. Here are some of the Don'ts:

Don't be too rigid in your plan. If student interest leads the lesson off on a tangent, don't forget that the educational process takes place best when the subject matter is of real concern to the student. . . . Don't forget that isolated factual information seems unimportant and is therefore not easily retained. . . . Don't allow a few students to monopolize conversation. Don't monopolize the lesson yourself. Don't aim for the unattainable. Over-correction often discourages student interest and initiative.

The "Do's" are all good, but there is not room for all. Here are some that might help everyone:

In a friendly way, get acquainted with all your students and their problems. . . Relate all subject matter—be it geography, history, government, biography, or grammar—to situations that have real meaning to the student at the moment. For instance, teach geography from student curiosity about a particular region, current problem, etc.; explain grammatical principles out of the context of reading, and from mistakes made in speaking and writing. . . . Remember that your students are educated adults and intellectual equals. Let them take an active part in building the content of the course. . . . Use simple colloquial language. Follow corrections by remedial exercises. Repeat—and repeat.

A Tuesday Column

South American Relations

An important role in South American relations may be played by 16 mm. film production. Plans for two films on this country and six on Latin-America have been announced by Kenneth McGowan, formerly of Twentieth Century-Fox, and now in charge of documentary films in the Division of Cultural and Commercial Relations between the Latin American Republics. These films will help to acquaint the inhabitants of the two continents with each other's life and customs.

Ohio State News Letter

Beginner Earns $1819

"Today I received a check for $165 for a story. Another I sold for $34. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up. Just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,820.00." — Mrs. L. I. Gray, 579 E. McHarg Avenue, Stamford, Texas.

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So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

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SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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4. Upper (High) School Catalog.

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Mozart Sesquicentennial Observed—Stage News—Radio Prospects

Frances Nash Soloist With Symphony

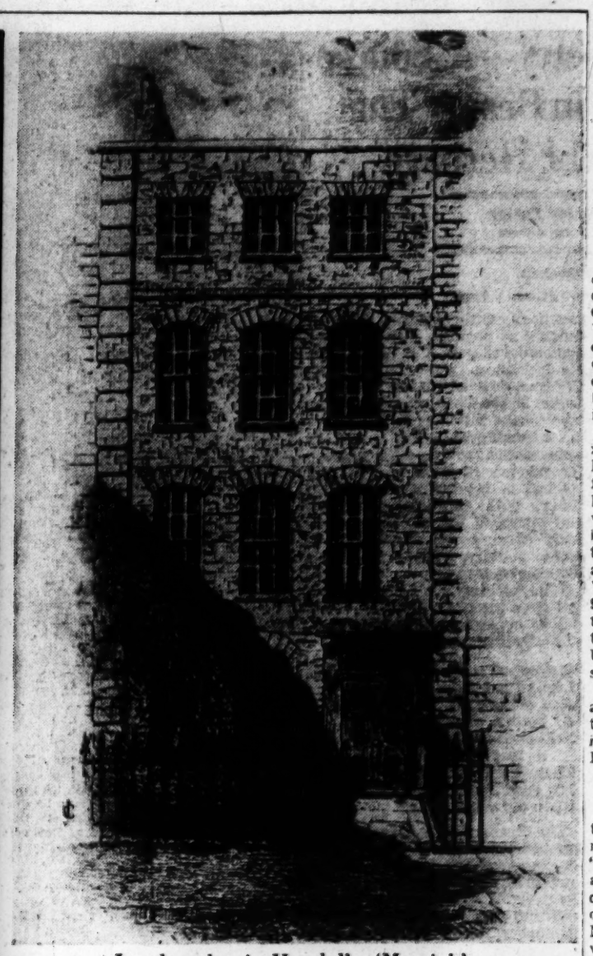
Frances Nash, the pianist, returned last night to the concert platform of a town where she was formerly known and esteemed, taking part in a presentation of the Mozart Piano Concerto in D major (K.537) as guest of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Miss Nash is one of a number of women who have allowed themselves to be obscured of late by men coming with proud and overweening mastery of speed and brilliance; obscured, indeed, and eclipsed. But to the hope of music, she is leading the way back again, and with the encouragement of managers and public the women may be expected to come back in strength and restore a quality of performance that is sadly missed.

Dr. Koussevitzky reduced his forces to the size of a chamber music orchestra for the occasion, which was no doubt to be regarded as a sort of preliminary Mozart commemoration, the actual one coming at the Friday matinee of Dec. 5. Miss Nash with her unobtrusive, though well styled, playing fitted into the arrangement happily, and naturally enough the concerto, being in the composer's lightest manner, kept its historic mood and character. No listener having the right attitude was counting on anything grand or splendid, but all listeners were surely enough expecting something polished and elegant; and unless they were beyond reason exacting, they got it.

Certain pages of the work represent mere eighteenth-century tinkle and rustle; no disputing that. But again, passages here and there, especially in the slow movement and the finale, express the composer's period at its clear-headed, polite, and sentimental best. From out those late 'eighties and early 'nineties when Mozart's career culminated, there survive the opera, "Don Giovanni," and the symphony, "Jupiter," to attest his greatness; and out of the entire time of his activity, there remains a vast product which we may regard, if we like, as practice-work for those masterpieces, or as an echo of them. But the lesser works have their little thrills, if the superior works have their big ones. There are levels of emotion, and who wants to dwell always on the top one?

To speak of the lower Mozart level, perhaps we are quite certainly there when listening to the Symphony in D major, "Haffner" (K.385), with which Dr. Koussevitzky, his orchestra on the reduced support of six doublebasses, opened the concert. Mozart, however, out of the way, we are on an upper level of a nineteenth-century sort when Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, "Pathetic," comes in for interpretation, no matter who the conductor. As done for a close, full orchestra, by Dr. Koussevitzky and his men on Monday evening, the "Pathetic" seemed like something caught up without study, and half read off the book and half recited from memory, every player giving his independent idea of his part, yet all parts blended under the baton and made into a song, the sound a unit of flow, the orchestra a solo voice of untold wealth of overtones.

W. P. T.



Landmarks in Handel's 'Messiah'

(Top left) Neal's Music Hall in Dublin, where "The Messiah" was first performed. (Top center) Mrs. Cibber, who sang in the first performance. (Top right) Handel's house in London, where "The Messiah" was composed. (Lower center) The Handel monument in Westminster Abbey. "The Messiah" will be given its annual performance in Boston by the Handel & Haydn Society at Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 14.

'Pal Joey' at the Shubert

"Pal Joey," which came to the Shubert Theater last evening after a run of nearly a year in New York, is a hard, tough musical comedy, skillfully put together by George Abbott, and provided with ingenious music by Richard Rodgers. The music indeed is the most agreeable part of the entertainment, with the variety and nimbleness which are characteristic of the composer's work.

The book devised by John O'Hara is concerned with the adventure of a night club "heel," whose financial fortunes rise when he is taken up by a wealthy woman and ebb again when she drops him. The characters bear some similarity to the figures of Restoration drama except that they are lacking in the warmth and heartiness of their predecessors. The only really likable character in the story is an ingenuous girl who falls in love with Joey and thinks she can make something of him. Innuendo and double entendre mark both the dialogue and the lyrics.

Several changes have been made in the cast since the show opened in New York. The most conspicuous of them is the substitution of George Tapps for Gene Kelly in the title role. Mr. Tapps is at his best as a dancer but in the acting he does not seem to make the most of the possibilities of the character.

Vivienne Segal, who continues in her original role as the rich but unprincipled patroness of Joey, acts and sings with professional skill. Anne Blair plays prettily the part of the girl whom Joey discarded for his wealthy admirer. David Burns provides an amusing caricature of a noisy blackmailer, and Mildred Todd stopped the show last evening with her burlesque of a strip-tease singer. Vivienne Allen has some entertaining moments in the low comedy of her impersonation of a night club chorus girl; in something of the same mood is Norman Van Emburgh's comic singing of a sentimental night club ballad.

The dancing, which was directed by Robert Alton, is in the lively acrobatic style. Jo Mielziner has provided the settings, the most conspicuous of which are a shabby Chicago night club where Joey begins his adventures and a more elaborate establishment which marks the change in his status.

E. F. M.

'Pal Joey'

At the Shubert—Musical comedy, presented by George Abbott, with music by Richard Rodgers, lyrics by Lorenz Hart, dances directed by Robert Alton, scenery and lighting by Jo Mielziner, and costumes by John Koenig. The cast includes the following:

Joey Evans	George Tapps
Max	Averell Harris
The Kid	Mignon Wright
Gladys	Vivienne Allen
Agnes	Claire Anderson
Linda English	Anne Blair
Valerie	Betty Lynn
Albert Doane	Ty Kearney
Vera Simpson	Vivienne Segal
Escort	David Jones
Terry	Doris Stuart
Victor	Richard Irving
Ernest	John Clarke
Stagehand	Edison Rice
The Tenor	Norman Van Emburgh
Melba Snyder	Mildred Todd
Waiter	Dummy Spelvin
Ludlow Lowell	David Burns
Commissioner O'Brien	James Lane
Assist. Hotel Manager	Cliff Dunstan
Specialty Dancer	Shirley Paige

Ballet in Technicolor

Shortly before Christmas, it is said, Warner Brothers will release two ballet-shorts by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, "Capriccio Espagnol" and "Galté Parisienne," and one by Katharine Dunham and her negro company, "Carnival of Rhythm," a West Indian ballet choreographed by Miss Dunham—all in technicolor.

Argentinean To Conduct NBC Concert

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Juan José Castro, Argentine conductor, is to direct the first of three concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30. The program will include Three Chorales of Bach, Gianneo's "Overture to a Children's Comedy," a first radio performance, and Franck's Symphony in D minor.

Edward R. Murrow, whose familiar "This Is London" has launched his news commentaries from the British capital, is to be heard tonight from the dinner which is to be given in his honor by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Speech time has been set at 9:30 p. m., replacing CBS's "Report to the Nation" usually heard at this time. Mr. Murrow is back in the United States for a vacation of several months.

Maurice Evans, Shakespearean actor; Gertrude Niesen, singer, and the Golden Gate Quartet are to be heard in the Treasury Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, is scheduled to be heard on "Production" from the forty-sixth annual Congress of American Industry of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York. MBS-WAAB is the relaying network at 11 a. m.

Simone Simon of the screen is to be Fred Allen's special guest, and Joseph Phipps, University of Texas student, will be his collegiate guest on the CBS-WEEI hour at 9 p. m. Elsa Maxwell is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9. Comedian Joe E. Lewis is to be the guest of Ilka Chase's program, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Joe Sullivan, exponent of the Chicago style of piano playing, will be accompanied by Zutty Singleton on the traps and "Pee Wee" Russell, clarinetist, in selections from the new "Basin Street" album they have made with the "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

Lionel Barrymore is to carry on for his brother John again in the Rudy Vallee program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m. Ginny Simms and Joan Davis will be in the sketch.

A Cincinnati Conservatory chamber group is to play Brahms' Trio for Violin, Horn, and Piano in E Flat major, Op. 40, CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m. Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan, is to sing the aria, Ujaraks' Departure, from Hakon Boarresin's "Kavbara," and a group of three songs by Scandinavian composers in "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

The story of the Desert Lighthouse in the Arizona desert is to be given in the "Death Valley Days" program, CBS-WEEI, at 8 p. m. Henry and his pal, Homer, run into a number of complications when they buy a paper route, "Aldrich Family," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Friday

Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting his second concert with the Philadelphia Orchestra, has programmed Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, in B Flat major; Delius' Concerto in C Minor, with Betty Humby, English pianist, as soloist; Handel's "The Origin of Design," in the conductor's own arrangement; Horace Johnson's "Streets of Florence"; Debussy's Cortege and Air de Danse, and Borodin's Overture to "Prince Igor."

Ruth St. Denis

Ruth St. Denis will give four performances in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, New York, Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 4 and 5, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, and Sunday evening, Dec. 7.

Plays and Players

'Porgy and Bess' for Boston

Cheryl Crawford's revival of "Porgy and Bess" may be expected at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Dec. 29 according to the New York Times. Todd Duncan and Anne Wiggins Brown will have the two leading roles as they did when the piece was first presented at the Colonial Theater six years ago, and Alexander Smallens will again conduct George Gershwin's music.

* * *

Plays at Harvard

The Harvard Dramatic Club will present Federico Garcia Lorca's "The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife" and Shaw's "Man of Destiny" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, beginning Wednesday night.

* * *

'Papa Is All' Third Week

The Theater Guild has decided to extend the engagement of "Papa Is All" for a third week at the Wilbur, carrying the booking here through Dec. 13.

* * *

Ehrmann Play Expected

Herbert B. Ehrmann's play, "Under This Roof," will be presented in Boston preparatory to New York by a new producing firm, Russell Lewis and Lynn Hall. Though no date is specified, it is reported in New York that rehearsals will start by the middle of December. Onslow Stevens, it is said, is being considered for an important role. The play was tried out at the Red Barn Theater in Westboro a year ago last summer.

* * *

John Shubert to Produce

John Shubert, who has hitherto been associated with the Messrs. Shubert in producing their musicals, will be producer in his own right of "Johnny on the Spot," which opens at the Plymouth Theater on Christmas night.

Copley Society

Currently on display at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, are water colors and miniatures by Dora Pintner.

It is a cheerful exhibition, bringing to us the sunny warmth and picturesque charm of the French Riviera. Miss Pintner approaches her subjects with thoughtfulness, and with friendly understanding of the people whose daily activities are incidentally illustrated. Her technique in aquarelle is both descriptive and decorative, and she manages to keep the colors clear and transparent.

Outstanding exhibits in the Copley Society display are: "Street of Steps," "Riviera Coast," "Sidewalk Café," and "Dr. Starbuck's New Barn."

D. A.

Dance News

Devi Dja and her Bali-Java Dancers are now dancing on the West Coast in what is announced as a farewell American tour.

Ruth Page and Bentley Stone have succeeded Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons at the Rainbow Room.

The Humphrey-Weidman Company, now on tour, will begin performances at their Studio-Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, New York, during the holiday season just ahead.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd. AND FINAL WEEK!
GARY GRANT
JOAN FONTAINE
'Suspicion'
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
CO-FEATURE
JANE FRAZEE • MARIA MONTEZ
Moonlight in Hawaii
Extra! Latest Issue MARCH of TIME

STATE Loew's **ORPHEUM**
20c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
William POWELL • Myrna LOY
"SHADOW of the THIN MAN"
Plus "Naval Academy"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
GARY COOPER
"SERGEANT YORK"

PARAMOUNT NOW **FENWAY**
Betty GRABLE • Victor MATURE • Carole LANDIS
"I Wake Up Screaming"
Plus: "We Go Fast"

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WILBUR • Tonight at 8:30
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
AN EXTRA WEEK OF LAUGHTER!
Engagement Extended Through Next Week by Hilarious Demand
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A new comedy by Patterson Greene
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
Evgs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

PLYMOUTH • 2 Weeks Only Beg. Dec. 8
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents A New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
Seats on Sale THURSDAY

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the Stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Waffs, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 St. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"One of Miss George's most enchanting performances."—Atkinson, Times
Guthrie McClintic presents
Grace C. Aubrey
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."—The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40. Mail orders promptly filled.

"An Exciting Hit!"—*Walter Winchell*
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
by GEO. S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40
Choice Balcony Seats at Box Office

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
WATCH ON THE RHINE
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Organ recital by Carl Weinrich. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Program by the Trapp Family Singers. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler, Ball Room—Boston Morning Musicale. Helen Traubel, soprano soloist. Coenraad V. Bos at the piano. 11 a. m.

Theater

Shubert—"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott. Starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Week-End in Havana." Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "We Go Fast." Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. "Leningrad Ballet." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Moonlight in Hawaii." Jane Frazee. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—"Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "Minstrel Days." Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Orpheum—"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—"I Wake Up Screaming." Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "We Go Fast." Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:44.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Week-End for Three." Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Wyatt, Philip Reed, and Edward Everett Horton. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:20, 5:40, 8:05, 10:15. Stage show: 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:05, 9:20.

Scollay Square—"Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Season's Football Review." "Information, Please." "Take Your Choice." "Perils of the Jungle." "Popular Science." "Hollywood Stars, Off-the-Set," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—"Raymond Gram Swing." "Gatti's African Safari." "Information Please." "Fitzpatrick in Alaska." "Popular Science." "U. S. C. Glee Club." "Polo with Stars." "Disney Cartoon," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"South of Tahiti." Maria Montez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40. "Kid from Kansas." Dick Foran, Leo Carillo and Andy Devine. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 6:10, 8:35.

Tremont—"One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:15. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Uptown—"Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley, 2:30, 5:40, 8:30. "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye and John Payne. 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "All Over Town." Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Woman Is Mine." Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Badlands of Dakota." Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

Regedt: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Voice in the Night." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "The Perfect Crime." Continuous from 1:15. Last complete show at 8:15.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 5:40, 8:10. "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Brookline: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "They Meet Again." Jean Hersholt and Dorothy Lovett. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Sailors on Leave." William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

University: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope. 2, 6:15, 9:30. "Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Ship." Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 2 and 9.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Mystery Ship." Paul Kelly. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 3:17, 9:17. "Law of the Tropics." 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 9:10. "Buy Me That Hown." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Free and Easy." R. Cummings. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:44, 8:18. "Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:10, 10:09.

Park: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.

HIGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "The Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:31, 9:06. "Free and Easy." Ruth Hussey. 1:04, 8:06.

Hyde Park: "Sailors on Leave." Shirley Ross and William Lundigan. "Spooks Run Wild," featuring the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "The Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Verne Kaaren. 2:30, 8:15. "Time Out for Rhythm." Rudy Valee. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye, Cesar Romero and Carmen Miranda. 3:18, 6:25, 9:34.

Mystic: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 7, 10. "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Private Nurse." Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:15.

Orpheum: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse." Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 9:10. "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennet. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:40, 9:58. "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Valez. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:35, 8:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald. 3:15, 9. "Gay Falcon." George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Free and Easy." Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lady Be Good." Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sailors on Leave." William Lundigan. "Deadly Game."

Strand: "Week End in Heaven." Alice Faye. "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blondie from Singapore." Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blondie from Singapore." Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Parachute Battalion." Nancy Kelly and Robert Preston. "This Way Please." Pibber McGee and Molly. 2 and 8.

Central: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Ice Capades." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Private Nurse." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:09, 7:54. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:28, 9:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. 2, 7:30.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Free and Easy." R. Cummings and Ruth Hussey. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie and Martha Raye. "Free and Easy." Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Free and Easy." Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:15, 7:50. "For Beauty's Sake." Ned Sparks. 2:10, 6:45, 10:12.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 837,290
1941 volume to date 134,984,938
1940 volume to date 189,264,931

Rail Stocks UpModerately; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Rails steamed up a fair-sized rally in today's stock market as buying was inspired by settlement of the carrier union controversy.

Gains, at the best, ran to a point or so, but these were shaded later. It was the first general recovery move in about two weeks. Dealings slowed near the final hour, but there were numerous speedy intervals and transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares, largest since mid-November.

Wall Street apparently was heartened by the calling off of the threatened transportation strike but there was considerable argument regarding just how the roads would come out in new wage agreement. Some disappointment also was expressed because the market did not respond with more vigor.

Among stocks, Union Pacific shot up nearly 3 points, then fell back. Favored were N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Bethlehem Steel, Kennecott, American Can, Texas Co., Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, and du Pont.

Supported in the curb were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, and International Petroleum.

Rail Bonds Active

Railroad issues sold at a fairly fast pace in the bond market today, overshadowing most other sections but failing to advance more than fractionally toward the close.

The heightened interest in the rail loans, some of which traded in sizable blocks, was attributed to settlement of the wage dispute.

Demand for carrier loans slackened on the advance. Investment quarters associated with the somewhat restrained response to the wage agreement the fact that, after a full reckoning, the brotherhoods appeared to have won wage boosts topping by $30,000,000 or more those awarded under the fact-finding board's first report.

Bonds showing gains included Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s of '75, Lehigh Valley 4s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Wabash first 5s, and Western Maryland 4s.

Japanese 5½s improved by a point or more while Tokyo City 5½s showed a dip of similar proportions. U. S. Governments held around the previous final in quiet trading.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.17	1.16⅛	1.16½	1.16½
Minneapolis	1.13½	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	1.12½
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.12⅞	1.13	1.13⅜
Winnipeg	.75⅜	.74½	.74¼	.74⅞
May wheat				
Chicago	1.22⅝	1.21⅜	1.21⅞	1.21⅞
Minneapolis	1.17⅞	1.16⅝	1.17⅛	1.16⅞
Kansas City	1.16⅜	1.15½	1.15⅞	1.16⅜
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.78	.78⅛	.78½
July wheat				
Chicago	1.12⅜	1.22⅜	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
Minneapolis	1.18⅞	1.18	1.18⅛	1.18⅛
Kansas City	1.16⅞	1.15⅞	1.15⅞	1.16⅛
Winnipeg	.80⅛	.79¼	.79½	.79⅝
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.76	.75½	.75⅝	.75⅜
May corn	..	.72	.72	.72⅜
Chicago	.82⅛	.81½	.81¾	.81⅜
Kansas City	.77⅜	.76⅝	.76⅞	.76⅞
Dec. oats				
Chicago	.49½	.49	.49	.49¼
Minneapolis	.46¾	.46	.46	.46⅜
Winnipeg	.45¼	.44⅜	.44⅜	.45⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.64⅞	.64⅜	.64⅞	.64⅜
May	.71¾	.71⅛	.71⅜	.71¼
July	.73⅝	.73⅛	.73⅝	.73

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.67	1.67⅜	1.64⅝	1.65¼	1.66
May	1.70½	1.71¾	1.68¼	1.68⅞	1.70¼
July	1.71½	1.72¼	1.68¾	1.69¼	1.70⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	9.95	9.97	9.82	9.82	9.87
January	10.12	10.15	10.07	10.07	10.12
March	11.57	11.60	11.45	11.45	11.55
July	11.97	12.00	11.87	11.87	11.97

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.16	16.25	16.16	16.25	16.25
March	16.59	16.64	16.39	16.53	16.39
May	16.50	16.68	16.50	16.67	16.50
July	16.51	16.68	16.51	16.68	16.53
October	16.56	16.71	16.55	16.70	16.55

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.90b	12.90
March	12.95	13.03	12.94	12.94	12.92

b—Bid.

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.0
May	92.6b	93.0a			92.6
July	91.8b	92.5a			92.0
Tops					
March	125.3	125.6	125.3	125.5	125.1
May	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.3b	124.0
July	123.3b	123.5a			123.1

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
March	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.95
June	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.85b	12.85

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.67	8.67	8.65	8.67b	8.66
May	8.76	8.76	8.73	8.75b	8.75

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY.MarNo3	2.66	2.66	3.05	3.05	2.95
WldMayNo4	2.68½	2.70	2.68	2.68½	2.68

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.99b	5.96

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.95	33.20	32.90	33.15	32.90
*January	33.10	33.40	33.10	33.40	33.20
*February	33.70	33.75	33.60	33.75	33.50
*March	34.00	34.00	33.90	33.90	33.75
Eggs					
†December	32.25	33.45	31.55	31.55	32.60
†January	30.40	30.45	30.00	30.05	30.75

*S. ‡R. s.

Potatoes

January	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.76	2.80
March	3.11	3.11	3.10	3.10	3.17

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50½	50	50	— ⅝
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	N'v 27
15⅞	11¼	Addressog (1)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	21	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	19	¼	¼	¼	
9½	5⅜	Alleg pf xw	6	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	24	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
23¾	18	Alleg Lud (2½g)	*14	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ⅞
11¼	6⅝	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
167½	*144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	150½	149	149	Dec 1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 26
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	14	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	84	..	84	Dec 1
37	24⅝	Allis-Ch M 1½g	35	26	24⅞	26	+1
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	19⅛	19	19	N'v 26
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	¾	¾	¾	N'v 29
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55	55	55	−1
21½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¾
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	54⅜	54½	54½	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	10	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	70	Am Can (4)	40	74¼	72	75¼	+3¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	N'v 29
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	28⅛	27	28⅛	+1⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	66½	65	66½	+1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	3	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	− ¼
83¼	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	63⅜	63¼	63¼	N'v 28
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	17	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ½
17⅜	12	Am Encaus Til	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	N'v 28
1⅛	⅜	Am & For Pow	17	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
243⅛	117⅜	A F P $6 pf 13⅛k	2	201½	200½	201½	Dec 1
288⅜	143¼	A F P $7 pf 13⅛k	4	241¼	241¼	241¼	+ ⅜
37⅛	18⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	23	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	11	34	34	34	
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32½	N'v 27
21⅜	11½	Am Home (2.40)	3	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf (15e)	91	27	27	27	Dec 1
13¼	7½	Am Internat'l	11	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	
50	41⅞	Am Inv III (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
11¼	6⅝	Am In Ill pf(2½g)	51	42	41½	41½	− ½
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	23	10¼	9¾	10⅛	− ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	87½	87	87½	+1
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	7	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	36	1¼	⅞	⅞	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	13	29½	28½	29½	+ ¼
39	22¼	AP&L $5pf 43⅛k	14	24⅜	23¾	24½	+ ¼
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S (.60)	75	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Am Roll M (1.40)	31	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1½g)	7	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Smelt (3½g)	43	38⅛	36⅞	38	+ 1⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	146	145	145	−4½
54	31	Am Snuff (3a)	9	34¼	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
28½	17⅛	Am Stl Fd 1½g	36	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	19	18	19	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	96	95½	96	
195⅝	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
168¾	142	Am Tel & Tel (9)	46	144⅛	142½	144½	+1⅛
73½	46¾	Am Tobacco 4½g	45	49½	48	49½	+1⅜
74½	48¼	Am Tob pf B 4½g	87	50⅛	49	50⅛	+1⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	6	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	20	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
1163¼	1138⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	1161½	116	1161½	N'v 28
77¼	23¾	Am Water Wks	42	33⅜	31⅜	33¼	+1⅝
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
85⅜	51⅜	Am Woolen	4	55⅜	51½	51½	
81¾	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	72½	71¼	72½	+2
8	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	64	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 27
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	1103¼	1103¼	1103¼	N'v 28
51½	33¼	Armour Ill	25	37⅜	35¾	37¼	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	11	66½	66½	66½	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstron' C 2¼g	17	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (3¼g)	10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	15	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	− ⅜
35⅞	23	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
38⅛	18	Associates (2a)	2	27	27	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (2g)	25	27⅛	26¼	27	+ ⅝
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	64	63⅜	64	+1
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	21	26	25¼	25⅜	− ⅛
12⅜	8	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	41	40½	40½	N'v 27
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	6	49½	49½	49½	N'v 28
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	41	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅝
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109	109	109	Dec 1
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	51	50¾	50¾	N'v 29
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	4	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	N'v 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 27
51¼	25⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	44	37⅜	33¾	33¾	

B

19	12⅞	Bald Loco ct	38	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅜
55⅜	31⅜	Balt & Ohio	12	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
87⅜	43⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	18	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5	5	− ¼
13½	7	Barber As ⅓e	5	11	10⅜	11	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	22	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
24⅞	16	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Dec 1
31⅜	21½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	21¾	21⅛	21½	
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	N'v 29
104½	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Dec 1
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Dec 1
41¾	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	30	38¼	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	11	14	13⅜	13¾	− ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	52¾	53	N'v 29
34¾	25¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	40	59¼	57½	59¼	+ 2
1311⅜	1191⅛	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	1208⅛	1205⅝	1205⅝	Dec 1
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (⅓)	3	29⅜	29½	29⅜	Dec 1
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	− ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox (.60)	*10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L 3¼g	1	14	14	14	
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	33	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	18⅜	Borden (1.40g)	12	21	20¾	21	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	25	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	1½	1½	1½	
39⅜	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	− ¾
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	6	3¾	3½	3¾	Dec 1
12⅜	7⅞	Bridgeport Br 1g	28	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	17⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	20	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	41	41	41	Dec 1
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 27
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	30	6½	6½	6½	
8¾	8¾	Bkly Un Gas	16	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝	
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
12⅜	8	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Budd Mfg	15	3⅞	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6	5⅞	6	
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¾	Burling M (1½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	4	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Dec 1
9⅜	7	Burr Add (.70g)	14	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	2½	2¼	2¼	− ¼
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	5	8¼	8	8	− ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	8⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	5	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	N'v 13
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	6	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Canadian Pacific	61	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (2g)	4	34	34	34	+ ⅝
3⅜	2	Capital Ad A	1	2	2	2	Dec 1
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	4	77½	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	38¼	37	38⅛	+1⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2g)	8	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	9	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	9	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
15⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	21	16⅝	15⅜	16¼	+1⅛
4	2¼	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 29
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	28⅜	27¾	28	
5⅜	2⅛	Cert-teed Prod	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1.40g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec 1
22½	17	Cham P&F (1g)	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	N'v 28
18	7⅞	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	58	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	17	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	Dec 1
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	17	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	5	5	5	− ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	21	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	40¾	40¼	40¼	N'v 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec 1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	N'v 27
14⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 29
3	1⅜	Childs Co	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
72⅛	50¼	Chrysler (6g)	87	52	50¾	52	+1⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	N'v 27
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33	33	33	− ½
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	13	26⅞	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	18	39¾	39	39¾	+ ½
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	2	37	37	37	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	101½	8-1½	8-1⅞	− ⅝
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
161¼	111⅛	Colgate-P (.35a)	7	143¼	143¼	143¼	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
30¼	15	Collins & A (3g)	11	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	14⅛	Colum Br A (2g)	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
21	13½	Colum Br B (2g)	18	14¼	14	14	
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	162	13⅝	11½	13⅝	+ ⅛
82½	46	Col G&E pf A (6)	12	49	48⅜	49	
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	25¼	25	25	−1
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	75½	75⅜	75½	− ½
31	21⅜	Comi Credit (3)	26	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (3)	40	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 46-44	105.25	105.25	105.25
2 3¼s 46-44 reg	105.23	105.23	105.23
5 3s 55-51	112.20	112.20	112.20
5 2¾s 63-58	111.6	111.6	111.6
7 2¼s 65-60	112	112	112

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	104.30	104.30	104.30

New York City Bonds

9 3s 80	109¾	109¼	109¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	55	55	55
7 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91¼	91	91¼
12 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	65½	65	65
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	100½	100½	100½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 Am & ForP5s 2030	68	67¾	67¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
15 Am Int 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
23 Am T & T 3¾s 66	109½	109¼	109¼
19 Am T & T 3¾s 61	109½	109¼	109½
105 Am T & T 3s 56	110¾	110½	110⅝
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	70	70
14 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	103½	103½	103½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17	16¾	16¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
8 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	63⅝	64⅛
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 A C Line 5s 45	95¾	95½	95½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
27 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	63	62½	62⅞
2 B&O 5s st A	34	33¾	33¾
24 B&O 95 st C	38	37½	37⅝
18 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¼	33½
4 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33½	33⅝
120 B&O cv 60 st	34	33⅝	33⅝
2 B&O cv 4½s 60	60½	60¼	60¼
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s51st	51¾	51¼	51½
20 BO S WV 50 st	41⅜	41	41
1 B&O T C 4s 59	50	50	50
4 Bang & Aro cv 4s 51 st	50½	50¼	50½
10 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103½	103¾
2 BostonAMe 5s 67	78¾	78¾	78¾
26 BostonAMe 4½s 70	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 BostonAMe 4s 60	71	70¾	71
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92½	92½	92½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
10 Bur C R&No 5s 37	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	53¾	53½	53½
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 46'	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
1 Cen og Ga 5½s 59	3	3	3
2 Cen of Ga 5s C 59	3	3	3
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
1 Cen of Ga cn 3s 45 reg	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
55 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	49⅞	49⅞
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	69	69½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1 Cen RR NJ cn 5s 87 reg	14¼	14	14
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	14	14
1 Certain-id 5½s 48	84½	84½	84½
13 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¾	15½	15½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
17 CB&Q 4s 77	68	67¾	67¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92½	92⅜	92½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅝	88½	88½
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27¼	27	27
1 ChGiW inc 4½s2038	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 ChGtWest 4s 88	64¾	64	64¼
6 Chi I & L 6s 66	7⅞	7½	7⅝
489 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅛	9¾	9¾
735 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2	1⅞	1⅞
84 CM&SP 4½s 80C	40½	40¼	40½
19 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40¼	40	40¼
29 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¾	39	39
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	37¾	37¾	37¾
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	30½	30	30
17 Chi&NW em 3s 87	25¼	25	24¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 87	24½	24½	24½
200 Chi&NW 4½s 2037A	17¾	17¾	17¾
42 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
11 Chi&NW 4s 87	25	24¾	24¾
6 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24	24	24
200 CRIP 4½s 52 A	12⅞	12¾	12¾
29 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	11¼	11¼	11¼
59 CRI&P 4s 88	21	20⅝	20⅞
3 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20	20	20
20 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 4½s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
29 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98⅝	98¼	98¼
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	111	111	111
23 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48½	48½
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 Col F&I 5s 43	101½	101¼	101¼
1 ColoSo 4½s s 80	7	7	7
23 Columbia G 5s 52 An	102¾	102¼	102⅞
49 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	109½	109½	109½
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	110	110	110
18 Con Edis 2¾s 44	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con Rys 4s 54	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10 Continental Oil 2½s 51	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Cuba No Rl 5½s 42	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 CubaNoR 5½s42rct	23	23	23
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	26	26	26
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	30½	30¼	30½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Del P & L 4½s 71	108	108	108
7 D & R G 4½s 36	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
46 D & R G 4s 36	13¼	13	13
15 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
57 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1	1	1
19 D & R G West 5s 78	13⅜	13	13
8 Del Ed 4s 65	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Del Ed 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
22 Del Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	18½	18½	18½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107	106¾	107
1 Ede Auto L 2¾s 50	102	102	102
1 ElginJoliet&E3¼s70	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Erie rfg 5s 67	29⅜	29¼	29½
14 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
62 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	56⅛	55½	55⅝
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	64	64	64
7 Erie 4s 95 wi	87	86¾	86¾
5 FairbanksMorse4s56	107	106¾	106¾
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99½	99½	99½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 fld	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35 Francis Sug 6s 56	66½	65½	65½
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¼	97	97¼
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95	95	95
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
7 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
7 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88⅜	88	88
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	90	89½	89½
9 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	48	48
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Hoc&Co 1st mtg 44	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	37½	37½	37½
42 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39¾	39	39
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¾	9½	9½
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	38¾	38¾	38⅞
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39	38½	38¾
78 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39¼	38½	38⅝
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	48	47¾	47¾
3 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	42½	42½	42½
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜
29 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39	38⅞	38⅞
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15	15	15
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24¼	24	24
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100 13-16	100	13-16
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¼	103¼
7 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	98½	98½	98½
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¾	45⅝	45¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	49	49	49
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	42	42	42
6 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
43 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83	82⅞	82¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83	83	83
2 Lac Gas 5s st A 57	9	7	97
8 L S & M S 3½s 97	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
7 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	38	38	38
18 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	48¾	48¾
19 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29½	29	29¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	27¾	27¾	27¾
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	27¾	28⅛
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	51	51	51
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	116¼	116⅛	116¼
5 Loews 3½s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	126	126	126
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82	81¾	82
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Louis & N 4s 60 D	106	106	106
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88½	88¼	88¼
4 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
8 Maine Cen 4½s '60	48½	48	48
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	44	44	44
2 Marion St Shov 6s '47	97	96½	97
2 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	105	105	105
13 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	35	35	36
1 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	21½	21½	21½
4 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8½	8¾	8½
2 M & St L 4s 39	2	2	2
7 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	1	¾	1
11 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	61	61	61
2 MSP & SS Mar 5s '38	11½	11½	11½
21 MSP & SS M 6s '38	11½	11½	11½
11 MSP & SS M 6s 48 '38	11½	11¼	11¼
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	9¼	9	9
41 M-K-T 4½s '78	21¾	21½	21¾
53 M-K-T adj 5s '67	3¾	3½	3¾
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21	20⅝	20¾
36 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1	1⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
60 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27¾	27¼	27¾
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 Fct	27	27	27
21 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28¼	28	28¼
60 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27¾	27¼	27⅝
67 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25	24¼	24¼
3 Mont Pow 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Mor & Esse 5s 55	39½	38⅞	39
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34¾	34¾
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38½	38½
13 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	66¼	65¾	65¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106¼	106½
7 New Eng Tel 5s 52	122	122	122
2 N.O Pub Sv 5s 52A	104⅞	104¾	104¾
7 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	81½	81½	81½
11 N Orl Term 4s 53	76	76	76
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 53B	43½	43¼	43½
1 NO2Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43	43	42
1 NY&GreenwdL5s46	63	63	63
2 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	104½	104½	104½
105 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52¼	52¼
112 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	47¾	47¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	53½	52⅞	52⅞
12 NYC 3½s 46	95	94⅞	94⅞
27 NYC cv 3½s 52	53	52½	52⅝
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	80½	81
17 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75¾	75	75¼
105 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63	63¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53½	53	53½
41 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
8 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	54¼	54¼	54¼
29 NYNH&H 3¼s 47	30¼	30¼	30¼
24 NY NH & H 4s '55	29¼	29	29
1 NY NH & H 4s '56	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 NY NH & H 4s '57	5	5	5
2 NY NH & H 3½s '54	27¾	27½	27½
5 NY NH & H 3½s '56	27¾	27¾	27¾
63 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5	4¾	4¾
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 NY S & W gen 5s '40	13	13	13
1 NYSW 1st 5s '37	34	34	34
8 NY W & Bos 4½s '46	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	111½	111½	111½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27½	27½	27½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	27½	27½	27½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 Norf & W 4s '96	129	129	129
110 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	61¾	62
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52⅜	52½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48½	49
28 Nor Pac 4s '97	72¼	71½	72
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41	41
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	6¾	6	6
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110½	110½	110½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	81	81	81
11 Pac Gas & El 4½s '66	110½	110½	110½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110	110	110
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '68	113¼	113½	113¾
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 C	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	104¾	104½	104½
17 Para Pict 4s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Para Pict 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
12 Pen Co 4s 63	104¼	104	104
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108½	108½	108½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Argentine 4s '71 Feb	79¼	79¼	79¼
6 Argentine 4½s '71	79¾	79¾	79⅞
1 Australia 5s '55	69	68	68
11 Australia 4½s 56	60	59	59
1 Belgium 7s 55	82½	82½	82½
1 Belgium 5s	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Berlin City 6s 58	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Berl City El 6½s 51	6½	6½	6½
10 Brazil 8s 41	23	22½	22½
9 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
16 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Brisbane 5s 57	70	70	70
3 Brisbane 6s 50	70	70	70
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Canada 5s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Canada 4½s 60	106¼	106	106
2 Canada 3¼s 61	99	99	99
1 Canada 3s 67	95	95	95
3 Canada 2½s 45	88¾	88½	88¾
1 Chile MtBor 4½s61asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	14	14	14
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	13½	13½	13½
4 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Chile 6s 62	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Cuba 4½s 77	27½	27½	27½
9 Denmark 5½s 55	60	60	60
1 Denmark 5½s 55	38	38	38
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	60	60	60
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	0	60	60
1 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	8½	8½	8½
10 Ger Pfalz 6s 47	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Ger Govt 7s 49	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	41½	41½	41½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ger Gen El 7s 45	10½	10½	10½
1 Ger Gen El 6s 48	10½	10½	10½
4 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	8	7½	7½
1 Hamburg St 6s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	8½	8½	8½
9 Japan 5½s 65	39¼	39¼	40¼
1 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Lombard El 7s 52	13	12	12
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Met Water 5½s 50	72	72	72
1 Mex 5s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Milan City 6½s 52	11	11	11
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11	10¾	11
4 Oslo City 4½s 58	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Pan Ams 4½ 94 A st	66	66	66
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	9	9	9
1 Peru 7s 59	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Peru 7s 59	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Poland 4½s 68 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	11¼	11¼	11¼
18 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Rome 6½s 52	11¼	11	11
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	34	34	34
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	37	37	37
1 Uruguay El P 7s 45	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2 Nriguay 6s 60	60	60	60
12 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 Vienna City 6s 52	8½	8½	8½

Total today 7,106,000; previous day 6,961,575; week ago 6,770,900; year ago 7,491,450; two years ago 6,884,250; Jan 1 to date 1,902,931,875; year ago 1,473,837,800; two years ago 1,893,299,750.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅝	9¾
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 5 pf	19	84
†Amoskeag Company	23	..
*American Wringer Co	4¾	6
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	..
Appleton Company	29	32
Appleton Company 7 pf	109	113
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39	42
Arnold Print Works	8¾	10¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb2Optical Co	21¼	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108	111
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅝	8⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	60½	65½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	14½	16
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30	33
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4	4¾
Brinks Inc	75	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
*Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	105	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	69½	74½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	133	153
Eastern Corporation	5½	6
Eastern Corporation pf	148	153
Exolon Co	10	12
Family Loan Society Inc	14	16
Family Loan Society pf A	24½	26½
Franklin Process	30¾	33¼
Fruit of the Loom	11¼	12¼
*General Fire Extinguisher	14¼	16½
General Machinery	29	32
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	12¼
Goodall Worsted Company	12¼	12¼
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9¼
Graton & Knight Co pf	74	77
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	55	60
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17½	20½
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	3¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	53¾	57¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	20¾	22½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	46¼	48¼
International Machine Tool	9¼	11
Keith George E. Co.	9½	11
Kendall Company	8¼	10¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	16¾	18¾
King-Seeley Corp	5½	6¾
Landers, Frary & Clark	21½	23½
Lawrence Portland Cement	13½	15½
Lincoln Stores Inc	23¼	25½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	110	115
Marathon Paper Mills	21	24
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	52	55
Merck & Co	29½	32
Merrimack Manufacturing	20	23
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	79	82
Millers Falls Company	11½	15
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	7
Nashawena Mills	12	14
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62	67
Nashua Manufacturing Co	10	14
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	53	57
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	13	15
National Chemical & Mfg	7¼	9¼
National Shirt Shops	6¼	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¼	43¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	35	37
Nicholson File Company	35	38
Nonquitt Mills	25	28
Ohio Finance	4½	6¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37½	40½
Parker Appliance	13½	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	99½	104½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57½	61½

Professor Has Plan to Aid Defense Financing, Curb Inflation

I. B. A. Head Tells of Peril To Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 2 — "Private enterprise obviously cannot exist without private capital," said Emmett F. Connely here yesterday to the opening session of the 31st annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association, of which he is retiring president. "For the accumulation of private capital and its distribution into private enterprise, investment bankers brought capital from the richer countries to the weak and backward countries and without private capital flowing freely into business and industry there can be no such thing as free private enterprise, and without freedom of enterprise, without freedom in the sphere of economics, there can be no political freedom, no religious freedom, no civil rights as we know them."

House Studies Amendments

A progress report on the pending security legislation in Congress was also made to the convention session by R. McLean Stewart, chairman of the securities acts committee of the association. He reported that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is giving the proposals of the I. B. A. for amendment of the present securities acts "fair, thorough, and patient consideration." Hearings are expected to continue until about Dec. 10 or 12, after which the record will go to a sub-committee, and I. B. A. officials who have been in Washington at the hearings through the past month "have had a great rebirth of confidence in the democratic parliamentary process."

Mr. Connely's speech, which was in effect his "swan song" as president of the association, since he is retiring from that position after two years' service, reflected from beginning to end the grave concern of the investment bankers about the future of their business in the shadow of current economic and financial changes.

Danger to Investment Banking

Raising the question "why this organization should exist at all," he pointed out that "the investment banker has served as the agency for the diffusion of the reservoirs of savings in a thrifty America," and "stimulated the utilization rather than the hoarding of surplus wealth." But he warned that the whole system of private enterprise, of which investment banking is an integral part, is being weakened by political trends, and he raised the question of the "social significance" to the American people of the "elimination of investment banking."

About 600 bankers are attending the convention. They will be addressed this morning by Professor Sumner Slichter on "The Outlook for Private Enterprise in America" and on Wednesday by Malcolm Muir, publisher of News Week.

Among the speakers at the Thursday session will be Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives, and Chairman Edward C. Eicher of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Ceiling on Asphalt Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson applied a ceiling to asphalt and tarred roofing prices today which he said cut prevailing quotations from 5 to 10 per cent.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock payable on January 15, 1942 to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1941; also a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock payable on December 24, 1941 and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock payable on January 15, 1942, both payable to common stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1941.

GEORGE MINTER,
December 1, 1941. *Treasurer.*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

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Is your money, or investments, yielding you the above figure? If not, you should look into a Massachusetts utility on which we have prepared a folder. This company has paid a $2.00 dividend for years. Won't you write us for this folder.

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59 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

More Responsibility for Labor Seen Outcome of Coal Strike

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While most people here seem convinced that the Steelman Board will in the end grant the closed shop in the captive coal mines, some don't. Arguments on both sides are impressive.

The majority reason this way: "The Administration fundamentally favors the closed shop, though the public doesn't, because it helps labor leaders. It could not openly force it. Mr. Steelman recommended it in the commercial mines in the Appalachian agreement in 1939. John Lewis was in a strong position when he accepted arbitration, there being little the President could do but send in troops and so get himself in bad with organized labor. So Mr. Lewis would not have accepted binding arbitration unless he was sure it would give him his point. The employer member of the Board, Mr. Fairless, comes from the Corporation which has put up least resistance to the C. I. O. Mr. Lewis spent an hour and a half with Mr. Steelman before he agreed to abide by the word of a three-man board in which the deciding vote would be with Mr. Steelman. So, runs the argument, he must have gotten some kind of understanding from him. And by this devious means the Administration can give Mr. Lewis his closed shop without appearing to do so, for Mr. Steelman serves in theory as a civilian, not a Government official."

The Steelman Problem

This is the more popular conjecture. The minority guess runs this way. Lewis, apart from being unloved in the White House for obvious reasons, has apparently lost face with the C. I. O. It was Murray, not Lewis, who got the ovations at Detroit. Dinnie Lewis, John's brother, got quite cavalier treatment, and since he himself carries little weight, this must reflect dissatisfaction with Lewis. Lewis' being over-ruled by his policy board was a face-saving device.

If Mr. Lewis talked an hour and a half with Mr. Steelman, it shows he tried hard but unsuccessfully for an understanding. Mr. Steelman has spent nearly ten years trying to build up the prestige of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service with employers; before him it was a pension office for super-annuated labor officials. This year-long labor would be undone if Mr. Steelman now voted for the closed shop in the face of public opinion, Congressional unrest, and White House promises not to force it.

Each of these opinions is impressive and logical; only one can be right. The second opinion, held by employer representatives here, may be wish-fulfillment; on the other hand the first opinion is expressed by many people who hope they are wrong but have learned the habit of feeling that anything they hope for is doomed.

New Legislation Looms

At long last it begins to look as though some kind of labor legislation would actually be passed by Congress contrary to the wishes of organized labor. Even the House Labor Committee, long the foe of any revision of the labor laws except to strengthen the position of the unions, appear in the mood to draft some kind of law, albeit nothing "drastic," and the Senate Education and Labor Committee may go even further than the House Committee. Items most likely of passage include the cooling period for strikes; majority vote before a strike is called; a ban on jurisdictional strikes; and possibly registration of labor unions, perhaps even implying audits of their finances, periodically published.

Employer testimony "on the hill" seems to have as its background the following point of view.

Up to 1932 the scales were fairly evenly balanced between men and employers in the matter of strikes and lock-outs. Perhaps they were over-balanced in favor of employers. But in any case if the men used violence, through mass picketing, etc., the employer either could use violence also, through deputy sheriffs, etc., or he could forego it himself and prevent it on the part of the men by an injunction.

Various Restraining Acts

Then came the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932 in effect banning injunctions against picketing. Thereafter came mass picketing, the importation of picketers from other towns or other unions, the use of sympathy strikes, sympathetic picketing, etc.

Then came the Burns Act which prohibited employers from importing strike-breakers or hiring men to break a strike by means of any inducement better than had been offered the strikers.

Then came the Wagner Act, which permits the union to libel the employer but forbids the employer even to tell the truth about the union; and which permits the use of the equivalent of an injunction, but by labor against the employer, through 'cease and desist' orders by the National Labor Relations Board against the employer.

Up to here, though unions were in general not held legally responsible by the states, they were held by federal law to be legally responsible at least under the Sherman Act. The Supreme Court's decision in the Apex case freed them from the civil application of that law and the Hutcheson decision freed them from its criminal clauses.

The net cumulative effect is that the unions have been given vastly larger powers, while former restrictions on them have been whittled away to virtually nothing.

It is frequently argued that the reason Britain since the war started, has encountered so little labor trouble compared to that of the United States in its defense program is that the battle for collective bargaining and union recognition in Britain had already been fought and won, and British organized labor through the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress had been admitted to responsibility and a share in the Government.

The British Situation

This presents only one side of the picture, however. While British labor has obtained vastly more authority, it has also been given vastly more responsibility. After the general strike in the late 'twenties, the Trades Disputes Acts and other laws imposed the following restrictions on labor: Its unions must be registered. This involves published audits and financial and legal responsibility in the courts. Sympathetic strikes are forbidden, also strikes against the government. There must be no mass picketing, no violence or mass intimidation. No political contributions can be made by labor unions without signed agreement by all members.

Laws and court decisions in the last ten years have so effectively stripped away all legal, gradual statutory or constitutional means of curbing the unions that there now remains, to prevent them having anything they want, only the extra-legal use of the army or the far-fetched stretching of miscellaneous legal clauses, found by government book-worms poring through dusty legal tomes, for purposes for which they were not originally intended.

Hence, runs the argument, the solution of the present impasse is not to be found in drastic crackdowns on labor, nor in the use of the army nor in general bans on the right to strike. It is to be found in legislation which will impose or re-instate some degree of responsibility on labor organizations which in the last ten years have had their authority vastly increased and their responsibility cut virtually to nothing.

What Labor Faces

Among the proposals which follow this line of reasoning, rather than the line of heated reprisals against labor, are (1) registration of unions; (2) periodic published financial statements from them; (3) government-supervised strike ballots, as in Canada; (4) limits on sympathetic strikes; (5) a ban on strikes "against the government" or for jurisdictional purposes; (6) a ban on political contributions by the unions as there is on such contributions by corporations; (7) permission to employers to tell their side of the case to employees considering a strike; (8) a ban on mass picketing and violence, as there is on employer strike-breaking violence; (9) some freezing of NLRB collective bargaining awards, so that when a union obtains a collective bargaining agreement from an employer, a rival union cannot pull a strike against the Labor Board decision in order to upset that decision, at least for a reasonable period of time.

By and large American labor seems to be approaching the situation against which Sam Gompers always warned. Having struck away with government help all the old Marquis of Queensberry rules in which labor struggles were formerly fought, it now faces the imposition of controls by a government and a public which is beginning to show signs of tiring of the brawl into which labor affairs seem to be falling. When this correspondent was first in China, and went to an Americal military attache for some clue to the complexity of Chinese politics, he was told that there was neither clue nor principle in it except the warring ambitions of struggling warlords. With American labor politics having fallen into something like this state, it looks as though Congress may soon begin setting up some kind of rules and principles again.

The attitude of the House Labor Committee may be of considerable significance. It is reluctant to write any comprehensive set of restrictions on labor unions because, be it noted, mass strikes, picketings, and general violence might ensue. This argument is like that of Mr. Hillman in defending his Currier decision. It has many implications.

Western Savings Banks Merge

SEATTLE, Nov. 29 (AP)—The merger of the Coolidge Mutual Savings Bank and Washington Mutual Savings Banks, with total resources of $77,600,000, was announced this week. The Coolidge institution will function as a branch. The announcement said the united institutions would have total deposits of $72,294,000 owned by about 106,000 depositors.

Expert Offers Plan to Boost U. S. Bond Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2—As a safeguard against inflation Prof. Charles Cortez Abbott of Harvard University proposed at the Tax Institute here last night a method for selling government bonds through debt repayment.

Professor Abbott's plan would require that a part of every repayment on a debt of $300 or more be invested in Government bonds. These bonds would be held for the debtor until he finished paying his debt in full. The plan, therefore, means that the debtor would have to take more time in paying or to save more quickly. In any case, when he paid off his debt, he would hold the bonds he had been required to save for and buy.

In making the first public announcement of his plan, Professor Abbott described the proposal as a new method whereby the Federal Government could open, as an emergency measure, a market for the tremendous volume of bonds which it will have to sell during the next few years.

Curbing Inflation

This method would aid in curbing inflation, he stated, and also would do less damage to the economic system than any other method now in prospect.

Professor Abbott, who is Associate Professor of Business Economics in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University, estimated that his plan would open a fresh market capable of absorbing annually at least $5,500,000,000 of Government bonds.

In explaining why he believed the making of a new market for Government bonds was indispensable to the public welfare, Professor Abbott said:

"The way in which the bonds issued to finance the defense emergency will be sold is one of the biggest financial questions before the country.

"If the sale of Government bonds —which in aggregate during the next few years might amount to $100,000,000,000, twice the present debt—is carried out in such a way as to permit an expansion of credit, the inflationtary dangers in the operation are at least as great as those inherent in failure to sop up excess purchasing power through taxation.

Taxes and Inflation

"A great deal of attention has been paid to the tax aspects of inflation, but practically no attention has been given to the inflationary possibilities attendant on the creation of this tremendous volume of debt.

"The Treasury is faced with an extraordinary merchandising problem during the next few years, and the bonds will have to be marketed with great care if the Government's credit is not to be impaired or a disastrous rise in prices precipitated.

"Irrespective of the merits of my plan, I hope it will help point the way to a borrowing program that will achieve the objectives aimed at in my proposal—the sale of the required volume of bonds without disastrous consequences to our economy."

How Plan Works

Professor Abbott's proposition is this:

"All creditors under existing contracts and under all future contracts made during the emergency, where the individual debt amounts to $300 or more, shall be required by law, as they receive repayments, to set aside a stipulated portion of each payment, say 20 per cent. The creditor further be required to invest this stipulated portion in government bonds; such bonds shall be registered or otherwise placed in the name of the debtor. The debtor shall then be required to place these bonds in escrow for the benefit of the creditor until such time as his total debt to the creditor shall have been satisfied in full.

"The debt which is owed to the creditor will be reduced under this proposal, not by the total payment that the debtor makes to the creditor, but only by that portion of the payment which the creditor is not required to invest in Government bonds—in the example used here, by 80 per cent of each payment.

"For instance, if under a mortgage agreement with a bank a debtor owes on his debt in any given year $1,000, and he pays this sum to the bank, the bank would be required to receive the $1,000, to reduce the debtor's total indebtedness by $800, and with the remaining $200 to buy Government bonds, which would be placed in the debtor's name. The debtor would then be required to place these bonds in escrow for the benefit of the bank until such time as his entire debt under the mortgage was satisfied."

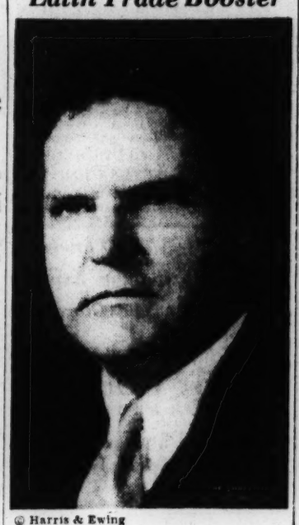
New Markets for Bonds

The arguments in favor of this plan, Professor Abbott said, can be summarized as follows:

"It would create a new and a very large market for Federal securities, a market which, it is estimated, could absorb between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 of securities annually. This market would be relatively steady from year to year, and not dependent on the somewhat haphazard forces of the marketplace that from time to time affect Government credit.

"The creation of this market would disturb very little the existing financial mechanism and existing financial contracts. The necessary legislation would be of a sort which could be repealed at the end of the emergency with little or no damage to the economic system.

Latin Trade Booster



© Harris & Ewing

Warren Lee Pierson

President of the Export-Import Bank.

The administrative difficulties inherent in establishing and maintaining this market would be less than those inherent in establishing and maintaining a market of equal size created in any other way.

"This market would not infringe upon or be dependent upon other markets, since the securities sold in it would not require that the buyers first liquidate assets in order to acquire funds with which to buy bonds.

"The inflationary dangers that are inherent in borrowing sums as large as those which will be needed would be minimized under this proposal. The debt would be widely distributed, not concentrated in a few hands."

Says Act "Abominable"

Harley L. Lutz, Professor of public finance at Princeton University, condemned as "abominable" the revenue act of 1941 and advocated a tax on income payments to individuals collected as far as possible at source, characterizing this type levy as "the easiest to bear." He said his method would siphon off more surplus purchasing power created by defense spending than could be done by any other means, would provide more current cash revenue for the defense financing and minimize the resort to general market borrowing, "a procedure which tends to intensify the inflationary pressure on prices."

"Insofar as a tax of this character, levied at a substantial rate, should prove to be an effective curb on general price increase, it would to this extent protect the low income groups against the worst evil of inflation," he declared. "It is the only effective way by which to broaden materially the income tax base, since the present type of income tax cannot be applied to small incomes without great administrative difficulty and without serious hardship to small taxpayers."

Albert Gailord Hart, Professor of economics of Iowa State College, said the United States should take advantage of the war period of simulated prosperity to keep its Federal budget deficit as small as possible. He urged taxation, forced loans and private savings campaigns to withdraw surplus buying power from the market.

Alzada Comstock, Professor of economics at Mount Holyoke College, also spoke placing greatest emphasis in the effort to hedge inflation on price control measures.

Fidelity Group Is Indicted by Jury

DETROIT (AP)—A Federal grand jury has indicted the Fidelity Investment Association and four subsidiaries of Wheeling, W. Va., and 13 individuals on charges of violating the Securities and Exchange Act.

At the same time John T. Callahan, assistant general counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, petitioned the court for an order restraining the association from using the mails or interstate commerce in its activities.

The subsidiaries were not identified.

U. S. District Attorney John C. Lear identified three of the individual defendants as Carmi A. Thompson, Cleveland, President; John Marshall, Washington attorney, chairman of the board of directors, and Howard Sutherland, former United States Senator from West Virginia, alien property custodian.

In a bill of complaint filed in Federal court here Dec. 14, 1938, the association, incorporated in West Virginia in 1911, was charged with attempting to defraud 60,000 investors of $276,500,000.

U. S. Financing May Be Postponed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau hinted that tension over American relations with Japan might cause postponement of the Treasury's proposed record-breaking $1,500,000,000 borrowing operation this week.

Mr. Morgenthau announced last week that the money would be borrowed this week "barring unforeseen events."

He remipded a press conference that he had not said definitely that the financing would be carried out.

Asked whether the decision depended on the Japanese situation, he replied with a smile that "you might say it depended on the weather."

Pierson Sees Latin America, U. S. Partners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Advice to Latin-America that it must add to its agricultural economy industries which Europe has never wanted the Republics south of the Rio Grande to have featured an address by Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, before a group of distinguished bankers and their friends at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night.

Mr. Pierson, whose bank has loans and active undisbursed commitments of about $300,000,000 in Latin-America, denied categorically Nazi propaganda that Latin-America was the natural economic partner of Europe, characterizing the German assertion as a "shibboleth" which, unfortunately, he said, many Americans "swallowed."

No Dangerous Competition

Mr. Pierson recalled that some South American ranchers and planters were against industrialization in their countries and that same industrialists in this country were apprehensive of trade competition were South America to develop industrially, yet, he said, he wanted to warn wealthy South Americans that their people would not be content forever to remain serfs. He saw, therefore, no danger of destructive trade competition between North and South America.

Mr. Pierson had only praise for Latin-Americans, among whom he has traveled extensively arranging Export-Import Bank loans. He said relations between the United States and Latin-America were better than ever before in history, and gave much detailed information on Latin-American projects partly backed by Export-Import Bank loans.

No Item in Default

"In all our dealings with the governments and banks of South America we have not had a single item in default," he said.

"My experience has been that there is nothing to equal 'across the table' dealings to promote the kind of collaboration which is based upon mutual respect. Unlike some meetings which are widely heralded these days, there are no red carpets, flags or guards of honor in our negotiations.

"The weapons displayed seldom go beyond a well-filled brief case and a few sharp pencils. Even so, I believe that many of the agreements reached will outlive 'transcendental compacts' from Europe to which we have become all too accustomed."

(Continued from Page 18)

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:30 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:30
8 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101⅞	101¾	101¾
4 Unit L&Ref 6s 75 A	100	100	100
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	98½	98½	98½
6 Virg P S 5½s 49A	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3¼	3⅛	3¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	26½	26½	26½
1 Cauca Val 7s 48	10½	10½	10½
10 Maranhao Braz 7s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	13	13	13
87 Russian 6½s 1919	2¼	2	2
10 Russ 5½s 1921	1⅝	1½	1½
5 Stinnes 4½ 46 2d st	13½	13½	13½

Total bond sales today (estimated) 1,100,000; yea ago 1,135,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rate of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ux) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wa) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 3

Sales in 1		High	Low	Last	Net close
45	Bird & Son, Inc	7	7	7	6⅞
8 75	Bos & Albany	79¼	79	79	79
2 00	Bos Edison	23½	22¼	23½	22
5 00	Bos Elevated	44	44	44	44
1 80b	Bos Mer-Trav	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
..	Bos & Me pf	65c	50c	65c	1¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
..	Bos & Me A pf	2	2	2	1½
..	Bos & M st A pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Bos & M st B pf	2½	2½	2½	3
..	Bos & M st C pf	2½	2½	2½	3
..	Bos & M st D pf	2½	2½	2½	2¼
.84	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11	11½	11
..	Bos & Prov	21	20	21	20
..	Bos Gas & Fuel	1	1	1	1
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	33¼	33	33¼	33½
..	E Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	E Mass RR pf B	14½	14½	14½	14½
..	Eastern SS	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
1.25b	Employrs Group	26	26	26	26
2.50	First Nat Stors	35½	35¼	35½	35⅝
..	Hath Bak B	30c	30c	30c	30c
..	Isle Royale	87½c	87½c	87½c	88c
..	Lamson	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
..	Maine Cent	4	4	4	4
..	Mass Util Assoc	13c	13c	13c	13c
2.40a	Mergenthaler	28	28	28	28
1.25a	Narr Rac A	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6.30a	N E Tel & Tel	111¼	110½	110½	110½
..	North Butte	24c	21c	21c	20c
..	Old Colony	10c	10c	10c	10c
..	Quincy Min	83c	83c	83c	85c
.37½a	Shawmut As	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1.00	Torrington	24¼	24½	24¾	23½
3.00a	Un Twist Drill	37	37	37	36½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	53	52	53	51⅞
..	Utah M & T	28c	28c	28c	26c
..	Venes Hold	70c	70c	70c	65c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Another Curb Seat Retired

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made by the New York Curb Exchange to purchase and retire the membership of Allan M. Clement for $1,000. This will be the nineteenth seat to be retired under the plan adopted by vote of the membership on July 30.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	113.39	37.51	18.58
Net change	+1.30	-.04	-.04
Previous close	113.09	36.87	18.54
1941 high	133.59	50.88	30.68
1941 low	113.09	36.54	18.53

*Preliminary.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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K			S	O	R	G	H	U	M			Q
I		C	H	A	I	R		B	E	D		U
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Honors Won by Family

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Some 'Bests' at Live Stock Exposition

This pen of Southdown lambs won a first-place ribbon for Kenneth Disch in the junior contest at the Chicago show. Kenneth's sister Dorothy exhibited a pen of lambs that won her second place in the weight class. The children live at Evansville, Wis.

Youth Challenges Experience In Live-Stock Competition

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Youth and energy were pitted against experience and skill today in a contest for one of rural America's most appreciated honors and richest prizes—the title of grand champion steer of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Representing the nation's 1,500,000 4-H Club members in the final day of competition was T. Richard Lacy, a blond-haired boy from Kansas, Ill.

Most of the 23 other remaining contenders were veteran cattlemen and feeders, determined to break the corner the youngsters have had on the grand championship market the last three years.

Mr. Lacy, a high school sophomore, neared the final round yesterday when his entry, "T-O Again," was adjudged the best medium lightweight Hereford and best Hereford of the show. Previously "T-O Again" was named champion steer of the junior division.

The king of steerdom is selected from the four weight champions and runners-up of all breeds. Besides distinction for the exhibitor, the grand champion pays handsome returns. Last year's 1060-pound champion brought its owner, Evelyn Asay of Mt. Carroll, Ill., $3.30 a pound—a total of $3,498 for an animal that cost her $50.

Two "Corn Kings" Named

Two Corn Kings were named for the first time in the history of the Exposition when the four grain judges were unable to break a deadlock after two votes. The title was awarded to Floyd Hiner of Lewisville, Ind., and E. W. Doubet of Hanna City, Ill.

The title of Corn Duke went to L. H. Schmiesing of Vernon Center, Minn., who showed the best sample of hybrid corn, a "minhybrid No. 405" variety.

George J. Sauerman of Crown Point, Ind., yesterday was crowned North American Hay King—an honor he has won three times previously. His exhibit of mixed timothy and clover was selected as the best entry in the class.

In addition, his sample of red clover was awarded the reserve championship. Mr. Sauerman won the Hay King title in 1930, 1936, and 1937, and took reserve honors from 1934 to 1937.

Hirsch brothers of Oreana, Ill., displaying a sample of Illini yellow variety, won the soybean championship. Reserve honors went to John P. Pugh, Venedocia, Ohio, showing yellow beans.

L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont., was judged the grower of the best wheat in the United States.

Honor for Penn State

Livestock judges, meantime, selected Pennsylvania State College's 101-pound Shropshire as the grand champion wether of the show and a Southdown shown by W. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ontario, as reserve grand champion. Oklahoma A. and M. College had the grand champion pen of three wethers, Southdowns, and Ohio State University the runner-up pen, with Shropshires.

American farm youth on parade in the person of 1,500 4-H Club boys and girls, representing the nation's 1,500,000 members of that organization, furnished a spectacle for a capacity throng in the amphitheater last night.

On the annual 4-H Club night of the stock show, the youngsters, most of whom won trips to the 4-H Congress by their accomplishments in livestock raising, health, handiwork and leadership, marched en masse, wearing colorful jackets, caps or other insignia, repeated aloud the 4-H pledge and sang a rousing chorus of "God Bless America" in which the spectators joined.

George and Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove, Iowa, swept most of the principal places in the competition for carloads of swine. They had the champion carload of all weights, the first and second place carload of lightweights, 170-200 pounds; the first-place carload of medium weights, 200-230 pounds, and the second-place carload of heavyweights, 230-260 pounds.

Far East Showdown Nears

Continued from Page 1

Popular Front successor, a revolt may occur. The time between now and next February when Chilean elections are to be held, is considered critical.

On the Russian Front—Reports brought back from the Soviet Union by American Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt have encouraged the United States Government. Mr. Steinhardt has declared that not only is Russian equipment of a very high quality but that the population is completely united in support of the war.

All civilian activity has been curtailed drastically or eliminated in Russia with the entire concentration being placed upon military activity. This enabled the Russians to transfer a surprisingly large amount of industrial machinery from the conquered areas to position hundreds of miles beyond the most advanced German Army units.

Mr. Steinhardt is understood to have expressed the opinion that Moscow cannot be taken this season and that the bitter cold of the Russian winter, beginning in earnest around the fifteenth of this month in the Moscow sector, will immobilize the German Army.

In Spain. It is the careful opinion of officials here that the last few months have seen Spain actually veering away from the Axis instead of nearer to it, despite the country's recently renewed adherence to the Anti-Commintern Pact.

The internal situation in Spain, as well as that within the Government of Gen. Francisco Franco, is described as little better than chaotic with industry at practically a standstill and with little improvement in the critical food situation.

In Italy. Like its Spanish neighbor, Italy is known to be increasingly disillusioned about the war. According to official reports reaching Washington, every shred of evidence indicates that the food shortage is growing, verbal opposition to the regime is spreading, and discontent within the Army and among the populace mounting rapidly.

Italy is described as virtually ready for the one heavy blow which would knock the props out from under the present regime and eliminate Italy from active participation in the war.

France and French North Africa: Although no information has been received on the outcome of the conversation between Reichsmarshal Hermann Göering and French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, the United States Government has explicit knowledge that up until two or three days ago Vichy had not granted Germany use of either the French fleet or French North Africa.

At the same time, French morale and the will to resist are said to be deteriorating steadily and to be markedly lower than it was six months ago, although in some parts of the country and among certain classes it still is active.

The Government is opposed to severing diplomatic relations with Vichy as American observers in France and throughout the French Empire have been able to keep close tab on all developments of interest to the United States.

Thus, the 50 to 60 Americans who went to French North Africa to supervise the distribution of American food shipments also have been able to watch for signs of German infiltration.

They have reported no military infiltration, only a steady increase in the size of German armistice commissions.

Nazi Air Superiority Spent? Libyan Drive Indicates Yes

Continued from Page 1

sectors as they have so often done in the past, partly through circumstances, but also, perhaps, out of deference to the old tradition of the "thin red line."

Nazis Must Spread Out

Air striking power inadequate for sustained and systematic bombing of widely diffuse target areas in Nazi-controlled Europe can yet prove formidable when focused on one battle front where objectives are few and well-defined as in Libya.

Compared with the same period a year ago, when far weaker RAF as well as land forces were split up between widely separated sectors, it is the Germans who are now compelled to spread themselves out.

Planes are the sole form of aid the Germans might send to their hard-pressed Libyan forces promptly and without danger of heavy losses en route. At the same time strong air protection from land-based aircraft would go far toward securing Axis sea-borne convoys from attacks by the British Navy.

Dispatches from the scene of operations would indicate that the Germans have achieved little in either respect. The British Navy still sweeps the approaches to the coast, while far to the south of the main battles, British motorized columns have penetrated hundreds of miles into Libya. In the flat empty desert barren of all cover, a motorized column offers an easily visible and highly vulnerable target to air attack, particularly of the dive bombing variety, and any forces operating so far afield would risk almost certain destruction if subject to intense air attack. But apparently the German fliers just aren't on hand.

Radically Different Picture

The picture again differs radically from previous operations in the Mediterranean area, notably the Greek and Crete invasions. Then the Germans blackened the skies with their planes, which blasted the land troops from their positions and the British Fleet from the surrounding waters. The Germans spanned the water gap to Crete, with a bridge of glider and troop transport planes.

The present distance from forward Axis air bases in Crete to the Libyan battle area is no greater than the distance from Axis airfields on the Greek mainland to Crete. Yet this time the Germans seem incapable of providing a bridge of any kind.

Assuming that Hitler appreciates the strategic importance of North Africa and is anxious to make every effort to check the British offensive the only plausible reason why the swarms of planes have not been sent is that they are no longer available.

The German invasion of Greece and Crete took place after almost one year of respite and preparation. The Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe were at the peak of their strength, their vast reserves untapped. The present North African campaign takes place after the Germans have endured five months of gruelling and costly punishment in Russia, where they are even now engaged to the hilt.

The present air picture in North Africa and most notably the feeble reaction of the Luftwaffe is the first practical and revealing demonstration of the claim, previously advanced by analysts, that in Russia Hitler has permanently and irrevocably squandered his air superiority. It speaks more eloquently and convincingly than all the figures on plane losses issued by the respective commands.

Navy Waiting Offshore

British air superiority is not the only exchange of roles innovated by the present Libyan operations. By cutting off the German armored units east of Tobruk, the British are beating the Germans at their own game. So far the Imperial armored units have largely duplicated the tactics first developed with such startling success in May, 1940 by the German panzers when they drove through northern France to Abbeville and Boulogne, cutting off the British land forces.

Just as the Germans then closed in upon the British from three sides, trying to drive them into the sea, so now the British are attempting to squeeze the Germans towards the coast.

But there the analogy breaks down, for this time, too, the British Navy is waiting offshore. Only this time instead of helping the defeated remnants to escape, as in the epic of Dunkirk, its task is to block their only exit and ensure their annihilation.

Though the battle is not yet won, even at its present stage, the Libyan offensive, like the Russian recapture of Rostov, has dealt a heavy blow to the myth of German invincibility.

U. S. Air Supply Depot Planned for Mid-East

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 2.

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, disclosed today that a large American maintenance and supply depot for American-made planes will be established in the Middle East.

A technical school, with two United States Army Air Force majors and American factory representatives as instructors, also has been established to give British maintenance men an intensive course in maintenance of United States-built aircraft, he said.

A large American civilian force will come to establish the depot for the servicing of all American-made planes operated by the British here, he said. It will be operated by the United States Government.

Parties Are Urged for Selectees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Simultaneous Christmas parties in every city, town and village in the United States to welcome home the nation's selectees are being urged by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense.

The Mayor has dispatched a request to the Governor of every State, asking him to relay to the Mayors of every community the proposal that Dec. 27, the Saturday night after Christmas be made an evening of community celebration in honor of sons home from the Army.

Governors have been asked to issue proclamations calling attention of the people of their States to the plan.

The Mayor is advertising his plan to the Governors as one that will "contribute more than any other single effort toward sustaining the national morale at a time which is most propitious for the purpose.

"Traditionally," he says, "it is the time when animosities are forgotten and when there exists among men of all races and creeds the most generous sentiments toward their fellow men. It seems to us a more appropriate time than any other in which to cement the fraternal feeling among our citizenry in such a manner as to lend to the 'sustenance of the national morale' of which President Roosevelt has spoken."

The Mayor expressed confidence that the families of all service men as well as civic, veteran, fraternal, religious and other organizations, will be glad to co-operate in the celebrations. Radio broadcasting stations are also being asked to have special programs that night.

The plan for a nation-wide Christmas party evolved in the O. C. D. Office here after the War Department announced that approximately 60 per cent of the Selective Service Army will get 10-day furloughs at Christmas time. Some will have to be back in camp before Christmas Day and others will not get home until New Year's. Hardest hit will be almost 300,000 new soldiers undergoing preliminary training at the Army's 30 replacement centers who will be excluded from the liberalized furlough policy because extended leave would disrupt their 13-week intensive training course.

Civilian Employees Of Government Gain

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 2

The Civil Service Commission reported yesterday that the number of civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government increased 2.97 per cent from August to September to a total of 1,487,925.

The War Department list increased 10.92 per cent, to 397,963 employees in September. This compared with 158,758 in September, 1940.

The Navy Department had 255,264 employees in September, a .73 per cent rise from the preceding month, but a substantial increase over the 143,014 on the pay roll the year before.

The Office of Emergency Management, which employed 682 persons in September, 1940, had 6,566 employees in September of this year. This was an increase of 33.98 per cent over August, 1941.

Children's Radiocasts To Be 'Previewed'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Formation of a pre-audition committee to serve the radio industry in a capacity similar to that of the Preview Committee in the motion picture industry was announced by the Radio Council on Children's Programs today. The Committee consists of lay and professional men and women and will listen to recorded sample programs of any children's radio series or proposed series and will report its opinion regarding the suitability of the program for child audiences.

The service will be available to networks, stations, advertising agencies, independent producers, authors and others.

The announcement stresses that the committee is not intended as a board of censors, but simply as an opinion-rendering committee, representing those most vitally interested in the quality and integrity of children's programs. The committee will listen only to recorded auditions.

Priority in Nebraska Cleans Up Dry Cleaner

NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 2 (AP)—Unable to obtain enough solvent to carry on his business due to defense priorities, J. J. Moles announced he was closing his dry cleaning establishment.

Mr. Moles said he needed 50 pounds of solvent monthly but under defense priority rulings he was allowed only 20 pounds—and that necessitated filling out long applications to be sent to Washington.

He plans to operate his farm south of here.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the LORD: *and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?*—JER. 23:29.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."—Thomas Jefferson.

Question: Should any nominee's name be removed from the list of nominees except by request? H. T. W. Inglewood.

Answer: When a member is present at an election and is nominated for office, his name cannot be removed from the list of nominees except by his own request.

Question: Should the secretary record in the minutes any business transaction unanimously agreed upon but not enacted through motion? J. R. Z. Elyria.

Answer: All transactions in a formal meeting should be recorded in the minutes. Authorities disagree as to whether motions that are withdrawn shall be recorded. The society should decide for itself.

Question: Miss M. H. of New Jersey asks about regular and special meetings.

Answer: Any businesss that promotes the purpose and success of the organization is in order at a regular meeting. When a special meeting is called the purpose of the meeting must be appended to the call and it is customary to add "and such other business as may properly come before this meeting." This leaves an open door for the introduction of any appropriate matters that the members may wish to bring up.

A. P., San Francisco: The following will answer all four questions: Under certain circumstances it might be desirable and even necessary to include in the call of a meeting a notice that a motion will be offered to the house, but the motion itself must be made from the floor of the house when the society is in session, and the name of the mover and second of the motion must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. There can be no blind motions.

Awana Slaker- James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The annual race between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.
2. A peak in the White Mountains, N. H.; 3,475 feet.
3. Utah is called after the Indian tribe.
4. A government and city in southeastern Russia.
5. A lake on the borders of Siam and Cambodia; in the rainy season 100 miles long by 30 miles wide.
6. In the Minnehaha River, Minnesota; 50 feet high.
7. A name given the French national flag of blue, white, and red vertical bands.
8. Old Point Comfort, Va.; of military importance for over 300 years.
9. The largest natural lake in Pennsylvania.
10. Japan.

FACTS & FIGURES
ABOUT 43% OF ALL THE MOTOR VEHICLES EVER SOLD IN THE U.S. ARE STILL IN OPERATION!
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THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S MORALE BRANCH PLANS TO TEST SOLDIERS' MUSIC PREFERENCES AT EXPERIMENTAL CONCERTS.
K. PARRIS

Brevities

Detroit News: There was a brief interlude, not so long ago, which all this country needed to complete its happiness was more glue on postage stamps.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Harold Ickes is now co-ordinator of solid as well as liquid fuels. Any day we will probably hear that we cannot buy coal after 7 p. m.

Little Chauncey

"Better get cleaned up—if that new maid sees you like this, she might sweep you under the rug by mistake."

Daily Anecdote

A Tolerant Man

President William McKinley was a man whose charming manners and innate courtesy were felt in all circumstances. One night he was speaking on the tariff in Pittsburgh, when he was constantly interrupted by loud remarks from a rough, ill-mannered man in the gallery. Soon there were indignant cries of "Put him out!" and an incipient riot was in progress.

"Stop one moment!" McKinley shouted.

The audience calmed down and waited expectantly, but a voice broke the silence with "Put him out first!"

"No, don't put him out," counseled McKinley. "I want him to stay here. Most of you already think as I do. He does not. I would like to convince him. If he will give me his attention and you will remain quiet, I will do my best."

That ended the disturbance and won the audience completely. All through the evening McKinley addressed his remarks to the man in the gallery, and was not annoyed by another interruption. The meeting proved to be one of the most successful of the campaign.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Eggs Will Not Hatch Until After They Have Been Frozen?

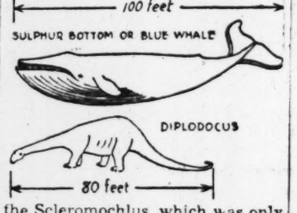
One certainly would not think of trying to hatch hen's eggs after they had been frozen, but, strange as it may seem, the eggs of some species of grasshopper will never develop unless they are submitted to a freezing temperature! The embryos of many kinds of insects besides the grasshopper also have this strange characteristic. The reason for this is thought to be that occasionally Old Man Winter is tardy in arriving, and an egg, laid in the fall, if it depended entirely on warmth, might hatch that same season and face the rigors of winter as a tender fledgling. This, obviously, might lead to the extinction of the species, so the arrangement, for the egg development to reach completion only after being chilled by freezing weather guarantees that the emergence of the fledgling will be postponed until the coming of the warmth of spring.

Where the Word Vaudeville Originated?

The word vaudeville (pronounced vod'-vil, the o long and the i short) is a corruption of Vaux de Vire, the name of two valleys in Normandy. It was originally applied to the songs, relating to some happening of the day, of Oliver Basselin, a fifteenth-century poet of Vire. Basselin's songs were very popular and spread through France. They were called by the name of the place of their origin (Les Vaux de Vire), and later came to be applied to all such songs and, in the corrupted form, to entertainments into which such songs were introduced.

If All Prehistoric Dinosaurs Were of Monstrous Size?

The dinosaurs were reptile-like animals which lived millions and millions of years ago. Among the many species of the family was the Brachiosaurus, upward of 80 feet long and weighing 40 tons; the second largest animal known to have inhabited the earth. But at the other end of the dinosaur size-scale we find such other species as



the Scleromochlus, which was only 9 inches long, and the Compsognathus, the baby of the dinosaur family, which was the size of a pigeon.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A. Milotte

Picturesque Telegraph Creek, B. C.

This quaint village in British Columbia is at the head of navigation of the Stikine River, the only inlet through the mountains from the Alaskan Coast.

The Amusing Things We Say

Cold Shoulder

When acquaintances are received without former cordiality, it is said they have been given a cold shoulder. This expression originated in the old English custom of serving a cold shoulder of mutton to a wayfarer for whom no special preparations are ever made. Although the bone generally held very little meat, such a fare was always considered good enough for a passing stranger who could not hope to be accorded the hospitality shown to an invited guest.

Hindoo Proverbs

Do not publish people's defects

Do not neglect your own field and plough your neighbor's

Courage is always safer than cowardice.

The words of the good are like a staff in a slippery place.

In a strong position even a coward is a lion.

The wise must be respected even when the advice they give us is not suitable.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Forest Beautifier

Warrior, Ala.

Down the length of Cane Creek Valley near here, in the region that surrounds Cane Creek School, the forests are responding to the work of George Caufield. And when another spring comes, residents of the valley think that his services will be rewarded by riotous woodland beauty.

George Caufield is a school teacher who wanted to do something about forest conservation. He wasn't required to do it; in fact, some people ridiculed his plan. But the waste of natural resources appalls him.

That is why the sight of Caufield and his pupils, armed with mattocks and hoes and a bucketful of loblolly pine seedlings, became familiar in Cane Creek Valley. That is why he and his pupils roamed the woods with pruning saws and axes, why they made their own fire-fighting tools, and established their own tree-planting demonstration plot.

The residents who once questioned his ideas are now his staunch supporters, and the entire community has become conservation conscious. As one man said, "That school man, for the first time in my life he made me see that a pine tree is mighty beautiful."

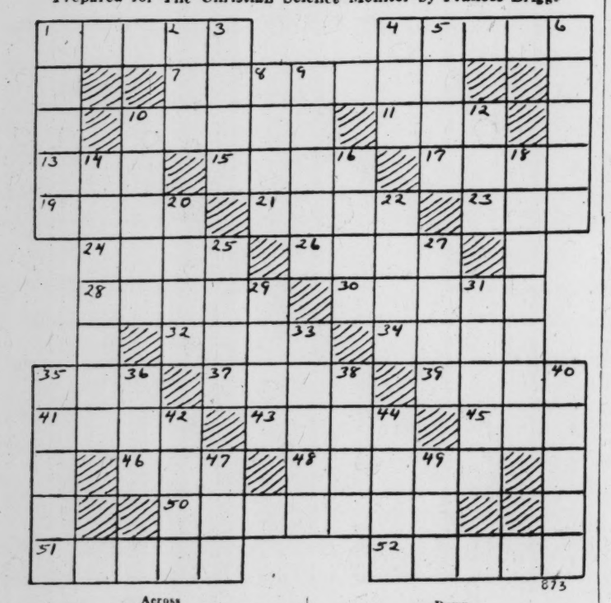
Where Would You Find—

1. The famous boat race rowed between Putney and Mortlake on the Thames?
2. Mount Chocorua?
3. The state named for the Utes?
4. Astrakhan?
5. Tonle Sap?
6. The Minnehaha Falls?
7. The Tricolor?
8. The most continuously fortified spot in the United States?
9. Conneaut Lake?
10. The nation which puts out three quarters of the world's supply of silk?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country was Land of Tarshish of Scripture?
4—What is most common animal of draft?
7—What is a syrup which resembles molasses?
10—If you have a piece of furniture described as a "Hitchcock," it is what?
11—What is a place for sleeping?
13—By way of.
15—What is a monk's cowl?
17—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
19—Every one of two or more considered individually.
21—Lady of Banbury Cross had bells on what?
23—What is sesame or its seed?
24—What is a Chinese weight?
26—What is world's largest man-made lake?
28—In Greek legend, who was beautiful sister of the Dioscuri?
30—What musical instrument does Egon Petri play?
32—Domino of three spots is what?
34—Is situated.
35—What is a river of Germany?
37—What bovine quadrupeds are used for draft animals?
39—Location.
41—What does a weaver use?
43—Stem of a note is what?
45—To spread grass for drying.
46—Submerge.
48—What animal lives suspended from branches of trees?
50—Who are the natives of Malta?
51—Person of another family, race, or nation is what?
52—What is gentle heat?

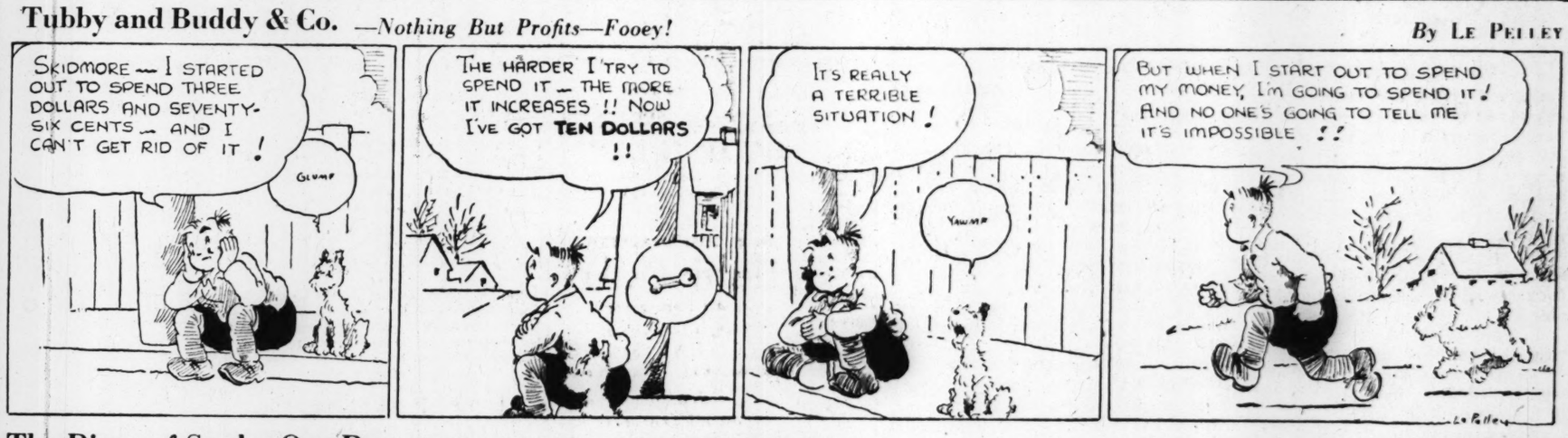
Down

1—What is a diamond wheel?
2—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
3—Who built a place of refuge?
4—Central part of a wheel is what?
5—What is a foretoken?
6—A composer is what?
8—Clamor.
9—Who is the manservant in charge of horses?
10—What is a hiding place for food or supplies?
12—Speck.
14—Who is friend of Philario in "Cymbeline"?
16—What is an antonym of "shallow"?
18—In fencing, what is a quick return thrust after a parry?
20—Handle of a sword is what?
22—Would you sail, wear, or tame a koff?
25—What Roman emperor is associated with burning of Rome?
27—Raised platform is what?
29—Nearest.
31—Who was Theban goddess of wisdom?
33—What is used as means of leavening in baking?
35—Who crossed a river on cakes of ice?
36—Turf.
38—What African river is mentioned by Shakespeare?
40—What English king was called "the Peaceful"?
42—Who is the smith in opera "Siegfried"?
44—"Beauty seen is never ——"
47—Shallow vessel.
49—What is mark aimed at in curling?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Nothing But Profits—Fooey!*

By LE PELLEY


SKIDMORE — I STARTED OUT TO SPEND THREE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-SIX CENTS — AND I CAN'T GET RID OF IT !
GLUMP
THE HARDER I TRY TO SPEND IT — THE MORE IT INCREASES !! NOW I'VE GOT TEN DOLLARS !!
IT'S REALLY A TERRIBLE SITUATION !
YAWMP
BUT WHEN I START OUT TO SPEND MY MONEY, I'm GOING TO SPEND IT ! AND NO ONE'S GOING TO TELL ME IT'S IMPOSSIBLE !!
Le Pelley

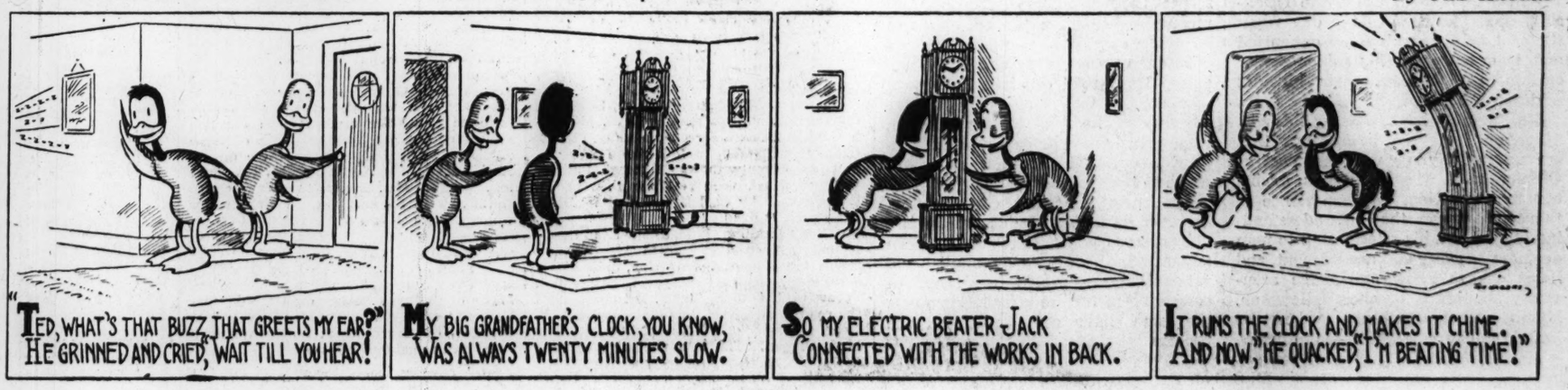
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact If He Does That I Don't Mind a Bit*

By RODGERS

I prefer playing ball —
A game of tag —
Or a good old-fashioned rough and tumble frolic —
But if the Boss must read I don't mind so much if I can only get him to do a little ear scratching at the same time!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pun That Would Stop a Clock*

By THE HAGERS


"TED, WHAT'S THAT BUZZ THAT GREETS MY EAR?" HE GRINNED AND CRIED, "WAIT TILL YOU HEAR!
MY BIG GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, YOU KNOW, WAS ALWAYS TWENTY MINUTES SLOW.
SO MY ELECTRIC BEATER JACK CONNECTED WITH THE WORKS IN BACK.
IT RUNS THE CLOCK AND MAKES IT CHIME. AND NOW," HE QUACKED, "I'M BEATING TIME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Good News

The "worst Nazi defeat of the war" at Rostov; a hard-hitting British tank offensive in Libya; recapture of thirty-five villages by the Russians around Moscow; the Axis losing more ships than it is sinking; the continuing resistance of occupied countries, with Serbian rebels reported controlling three-fourths of their country and keeping five German divisions busy—all this makes up the most hopeful budget of news the anti-Axis peoples have heard in many a month.

How welcome it must be in Britain, where for two years the story has been one of retreat, of allies smashed, or of single-handed desperate defense! How gladly it is received in America, where the hope persists that the war can be won without fighting!

Some of the news behind the news only adds to the hopeful aspect. The fact that the Russians are using cavalry around Rostov suggests that the Germans have run short of mechanical might. The fact that the Nazis have shifted relatively few planes to the Mediterranean suggests a shortage in that department, too. Reports from Italy describe something approaching a collapse of morale. And the apparent desire of the Japanese to keep the Washington negotiations alive may be read as unreadiness to launch a Pacific war.

But wishful thinking by their opponents has been one of the Nazis' most potent allies. Even on the surface the news is not all good. Should Marshal Pétain give Hitler the French fleet or even bases in North Africa, the British there would again be on the defensive. Hitherto small Russian counter-strokes have not stopped the big sweep of Nazi invasion. A Japanese offensive just now could strain anti-Axis resources. And there is much to indicate that the Nazis are still ahead in the battle of production.

Surely there are no grounds for complacency in the situation. That the British and Russians can take the offensive in small sectors does not alter the fact that the anti-Axis forces are still on the defensive in the general military picture. History may show that the Axis has already begun to crack. In March of 1918, when the Germans broke through on the Western Front, no one realized that by fall they would be ready to sue for peace.

There are some evidences that the Axis is reaching the limits of its power. German propaganda lately has had a new note of foreboding. The efforts to push the Japanese and the French are indications of desperate need. If the tide of aggression has spent its strength only a little push here and another there may be required to speed its recession. All the more need then for that extra bit of effort on the anti-Axis side.

But we cannot be sure this is the situation; the weight of the evidence is that a long, hard struggle still lies ahead. In any case the more resolute and vigorous the drive today—particularly on that all-important assembly line—the shorter will be the war. The decisive front is the unseen line where moral courage and self-sacrifice turn the tide. That still is the place to look for basic good news. And that is where tomorrow's victories can be won today.

Hymns in the Bank

Up in the little mountain town of Pikeville, Kentucky, is a bank whose employees begin their day with a reading from the Scriptures and the singing of a few hymns.

Pikeville, in the Cumberlands, is the gateway to the famed Elkhorn coal fields which, together with Henry Ford's mines farther east in the same county, annually pour millions of tons of fuel down to the confluence of the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers and northward to the Great Lakes industrial regions. But John Marvin Yost, the Pikeville First National's president—the man who inaugurated the hymn-sing—looks forward to the day when the coal fields may become exhausted and is encouraging his miner-farmer customers to replant their hillsides with hardwood timber.

Still, many a bank is doing this sort of thing; it is the hymn-sings that are unique. Hymns promote trust in Omnipotence. The Scriptures enable one to *know* God. The experience of thousands proves that an understanding of God and his relationship to man develops sagacity and discernment, and helps one to know and judge accurately the needs of one's fellowman. Hymns and the Scripture need not be limited to church edifices—or to banks.

What's in Pétain's Pocket?

Marshal Pétain has been to see Reichsmarshal Göring, with a bulge in his pocket that some say looked like the French fleet. This may be pessimistic. The bulge may have been documents—"token" agreements outlined by the Nazis and sent to Pétain for study at Vichy, so that he will have no grounds for complaint if after signing them he should discover some tricky clauses.

That very tangible pressures will now be applied to bring France openly into the slavery of the "new order" seems assured by recent developments, such as General Weygand's removal from command in French North Africa.

But Hitler's roundabout methods with a France that proved militarily impotent before German arms is a grudging tribute to the moral fiber of the liberty-loving French people. Even at the very first when the tragic shock of French defeat benumbed France's population, it seemed recognized in Berlin that there was a limit to the demands that could be made on Frenchmen. Even Vichy could not dare immediately to ask Frenchmen to fight against their former ally, Great Britain.

The free world will now be watching the French people, looking for a sign of revival of that spirit which was stirred by executions of hostages, and warning the Nazis that those atrocities must cease. The effect of French reaction at that time shows that the freedom-loving people of France can still redeem the humiliation which befell their country before Nazi mechanized might. France's friends still believe that Hitler can ask too much, even of Vichy, since Vichy's survival is dependent not only on German favor but on the sufferance of Frenchmen. But the feelings of the French people will have to be voiced loudly and insistently to catch the ear of the opportunists who surround Petain.

The Trains Will Run

Settlement of the long-threatened railroad strike which would have affected all the railroads in the United States bolsters confidence in the mediation process.

It should encourage application of something like the Railway Labor Act to defense industries generally through some one of the bills pending in Congress. For the series of negotiations, mediations, and investigatory processes prescribed by law in the case of the railroads has averted a tie-up of almost unimaginable seriousness, though the cost of the peace must seem rather severe to railroad managements and investors.

The result is at once a recommendation for the compulsory "cooling-off period" before strikes and a warning against expecting too much from it. It illustrates that strikes are settled not automatically by mere postponement but only by digging away in the meantime at the issues involved. It illustrates further that even this examination of the issues is apt still to be affected by pressures, as by the threat of an impending strike.

Thus in the negotiations after President Roosevelt's impartial fact-finding board had made its report, the railroad brotherhoods have jacked up the wage increases recommended for the operating men—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and switchmen—so that these are approximately as great as those for the lower-paid and possibly more deserving non-operating employees. This situation re-emphasizes the point that the Railway Mediation Board should press for reform of the "working rules" which permit large amounts to be collected from the companies for "featherbedding"—that is, for time not worked.

The increase finally granted is perhaps not exorbitant in the light of present railway revenues, though $300,000,000 is a stiff sum to take out of an industry which three years ago showed only $372,000,000 in its total net income.

Railway wages have shown a tendency to move up but not down. In this respect the fact-finding board's original recommendation that present increases be temporary was sounder than its eventual concession raising basic pay rates. If railroad earnings undergo a recession, as they may after the war emergency, the need for flexibility in wage schedules will be severe. It is a poor theory that does not work both ways.

The most important consideration, however, is that an industrial dispute of enormous potential effect has been adjusted by peaceful examination and rational means, which offer hope of correcting in turn any maladjustments that may have come about in the process.

Our Readers Say—

Why Not Enlist Defense Workers Like Soldiers?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a grateful reader of the Monitor and particularly appreciate the fine editorials given so fearlessly and truthfully.

Recently a comparison was made between the young men enlisted in army service at $30 a month and those employed in industries at $30 a week, striking for higher wages—actually trying to capitalize on the present hazardous world conditions.

It appears that union men do not want anything to interfere with their liberty to make demands whenever they feel conditions warrant, and capital refuses to be coerced into doing something they do not feel is fair—yet the deadlocks brought about by this intolerance will defeat the very liberty and freedom they demand at any cost.

If strikes cannot be stopped, even in view of the earnest appeals by our President, why not enlist all those concerned in defense projects, labor and capital, workers and executives alike, as soldiers of the Government? I can see no difference in enlisting one's services in the Army and Navy, for defense of our country and ideals, and in doing the work required to provide the necessary materials for defense.

Elgin, Ill. (MISS) JOAN PETERSON

Ahead for Mayor Tobin

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the recount for Mayor has been completed, I trust that you will not slow down your excellent work in urging that Mayor Tobin give the city a revamping in the coming year.

Some ways and means should be found of having legislation put through that will permit taking down of the elevated structure on Atlantic Avenue.

With the enormous amount of defense work in Boston, it is time that the welfare list was cut down, if not eliminated entirely.

It is time for the businessman who pays the cities' taxes to get a break.

Boston C. WILLIAM GOSS

A Triple Threat?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans should think a little about the various angles from which our freedom is threatened. I believe we are in triple jeopardy.

First, in a political way: There are those in this country whose sole aim is to establish a fascist form of government here, dominated by a military dictatorship.

Second, in a religious way: A one-man, temporal type of religion is straining every nerve to become supreme in America so it might endeavor to subject people once more to a truthless reign of ignorance and iron discipline.

Third, in a military way: A strong world power, combining all the black treachery learned from despotic governments and religions of the past with vast and highly organized military force, prepares to invade our freedom from without. CLAY STONE

Miles City, Mont.

The newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Economic Problems of the Peace

Two world economic empires are locked in struggle as the war pushes across Europe. The Nazi-Fascist State-regimented experiment will, with the defeat of Hitlerism, necessarily disappear. The international structure built around the Threadneedle Street-Paris Bourse-Wall Street triumvirate has been so badly misshapen by the war that drastic revision is admittedly needed. An important contribution for understanding the economic adjustments which must grow out of the failures in the two systems is Guenter Reimann's sound analysis of the MYTH OF THE TOTAL STATE (New York: Morrow. $2.75).

The Nazi State, according to Mr. Reimann, who was widely known as a political scientist under the German Republic, rests upon a foundation of national monopolies, fashioned to capture from the western democracies the world markets deemed necessary to Germany's livelihood. In contrast to the international monopolies of the Western Powers, relying as they did upon a vast network of overseas investment for protection, the national monopolies of Germany developed under the aegis of a strong militaristic government. By centering finance upon a small industrial aristocracy, they undermined the so-called "Conservative Man" who under the international order had a steady income and a fair chance of making a decent living in traditional ways. This process is not essentially new; it is not strictly socialist, Mr. Reimann concludes. He classifies it as the "last attempt of Western Imperialism to recapture a world supremacy which was dwindling away."

Many bankers in the international group, Mr. Reimann charges, including some of the leading figures in the City of London, looked mistakenly upon this new Nazi creation as something that could be developed and even used to prop their own tottering system. Believing that Germany's belligerency was merely the growing pains of a young economic system which would co-operate with them, they fed it with capital investments. They awoke to their folly only when the military machine which they helped to build up was upon them.

As for the danger of the Nazis' organizing Europe as an economic unit, Mr. Reimann is optimistic. He sees Germany shearing the conquered nations of their industrial production facilities, partly to prevent a return of their strength, and relegates them to the role of supplying raw materials to the German industries which, in turn, depend upon them as a consumer market. This "new imperialism" entails a gigantic dead weight of fixed costs for the imperialist rule, since most of the tribute derived from conquered lands must be spent for the support of the armed forces and for the enormous bureaucratic machine.

Forced to spiraling exploitation and the suppression of the slave lands, Mr. Reimann points out, Hitler would destroy his market by progressively limiting its consuming power. Forced continually to extend his military conquests, he would never be able to allow time for re-establishment of any conservative force which, Mr. Reimann declares, would be necessary to assure stability of the totalitarian economy. Hence the war creates a crisis from which not even a victorious Germany could escape.

Undoubtedly Mr. Reimann would argue—although he fails to make this abundantly clear in his book—that for a victorious Germany the crisis might conceivably be staved off for some time. The fallacies of the German plans for a New Order make military victory no less imperative to the Allies.

G. W.

Down the Middle of the Road

Auf Wiedersehen

By Erwin D. Canham

During the last war, stones were thrown at dachshunds on the streets of American cities because these friendly and sensitive little dogs are cut in a German mode. German composers and poets and even brass bands went out of favor, and the United States—which hitherto was much attracted by many aspects of German culture—drifted away from some pleasant old tastes. We changed the name of the jolly-hearted bismarck to "liberty doughnut," although it tasted the same. German ceased to be a popular language in the schools.

There is some reason to think that people are more civilized now. Leopold Stokowski, with his Polish parentage, asked to conduct the final movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony which contains Schiller's "Ode to Joy"—on last Armistice Night. We still listen to Wagner, and enjoy it, even though Hitler does, too. And in London, during some of the bad times of bombing, people clung to music and art and many other aspects of a German cultural heritage. It is to be hoped that as many young Americans as possible will go on studying German, for they may find it a useful language no matter what happens.

* * *

So it is with a genuinely nostalgic feeling that one watches the increasing difficulties and disappearances of the German-language newspapers in the United States. Barring new tides of immigration, it was inevitable that most German-language newspapers should disappear. When there is no longer a generation to which German is the first language, little place is left for the German-language journal. It is, indeed, remarkable that so many German newspapers survived the 1914-15 war and the thinning layer of first-generation German-Americans.

The high point of foreign-language journalism in the United States coincided with the flood of the immigrant tide: 1914. In that year, about 1,300 newspapers and periodicals were published in continental United States in foreign languages. Of these, 40 per cent were in German. Of the total, 140 were dailies, about one-third German. There were ten of them in New York, the largest being the *Staats-Zeitung* with its evening edition, the *Abendblatt*, and the *Herold*.

Baltimore, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and many another Germanic center had its *Deutsch sprechende* daily. Picturesquely outstanding among these was the first newspaper with which Joseph Pulitzer was connected, the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, owned by Carl Schurz and Dr. Emil Preetorius. It lived on until 1938.

Of the dwindling German-American newspapers that survived World War One, a steady toll is being taken today, until *Editor and Publisher* in 1941 lists just twelve dailies. Perhaps this is unavoidable. Yet one regrets the reasons advanced the other day by A. E. Kern, publisher of the *Nachrichten*, of Portland, Oregon. "The new campaign of hate against Germany has made its further publication impossible," said Mr. Kern. *Nachrichten* has been sold to the National Weeklies of Winona, Minn. They have renamed the publication *Amerika Herold* and will issue two editions a week instead of one, as formerly. Which does not exactly support the picture of diminution. Mr. Kern adds that the National Weeklies "are, so to speak, the last fortress of the American German press. They are financially strong enough to withstand the shock of war and hatred, but they simply must have the support of all of the German race in this country; otherwise, the day will come at which the German newspaper is nothing but a beautiful memory."

We know nothing of the editorial policies of the Portland *Nachrichten*, or of the National Weeklies. Perhaps they deserve to disappear, and perhaps not. What they may have said and may say under the impact of Hitler and the German-American Bund probably had a good deal to do with their fate. During the last war, many parts of the German-American press "published statements clearly sympathetic to the enemies of their adopted country," says Prof. Frank Luther Mott in his new "American Journalism." And in these latter days, the stress of Nazism has given many German-language papers here a bad time of it. Papers that are anti-American should, and probably will, vanish.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, still the strongest of all its group, steers a courageous and difficult course between its ancient liberalism and the pull of many Nazi-sympathizing Germans in New York. It is a tower of strength for loyalty. Whether the Portland paper followed this example, or was more openly sympathetic with the Third Reich, is a fact we do not know.

* * *

But we do not like to believe Mr. Kern's statement that "hate against Germany" is destroying the German-language press here. Americans should make the statement untrue, and keep it so. Hate against Germany and German institutions can only be destructive and harmful. We may abhor Nazi principles and practices, we may deplore the roots of aggression in German history and national character, but we may at the same time continue to admire and preserve the fine aspects of German culture. Many of these aspects have to be preserved these days—outside of Germany. German-Americans have today a great opportunity. They can cherish Germany's traditions of liberalism—for which many of them fled originally to these shores—until that better, brighter day when liberalism has a chance once more in Germany, and tolerance and love and friendship raise their heads from under a grinding heel. Many of us knew golden days within that Germany when man could look happily into the eyes of brother man. Surely we shall know them again.

The Wide Horizon

"O! Pioneers!"

By Mary Zirkle

If we in America are the fortunate ones in the world today, it is not altogether, as we have often been told, because we are sheltered from the cold winds that are blowing elsewhere. Our good fortune is, now that we have been shocked awake from the illusion of things as they were, that there lies before us a whole new world in which to build. If it had been left to us, we would not have shattered the old system; indeed, we clung to some aspects of it for a long time beyond their due, refusing to credit the things we saw.

Perhaps the reality we rejected the longest (and there is yet a block in the minds of our younger people on this score) is that there is still building on a grand scale to be done. Our frontiers, we said, were vanished, and so we stifled the impulse that has always been our great source of strength. We talked too long of material security, of things to be possessed, and too little of the dreams and ideas which alone give significance to such possessions.

* * *

This has always been a country of builders, of pioneers. A thing finished and done may excite our admiration, but once we have satisfied our curiosity as to how it was done, our interest flashes on to the next problem. If there is one factor our Republic in its younger days had in common with the Russia of the past two decades it is this enthusiasm for making a new thing; for, however they may have been betrayed, the young Russian men and women have been building a dream. That is the secret of their vitality in this crisis; and although we find it hard to admit, it is part of the secret of the German strength. Men in the grip of a conviction have a terrible weapon for good or ill.

Our present pioneering may seem more complex than that upon which our forefathers fell with such vigor that a mere handful of them ran through a continent in four generations, leaving us, we thought, only the task of clearing up the back yard and planting flowers. (We surely cannot complain if our destiny is otherwise!) But in truth, no pioneering task is simple. The young United States had tag ends to deal with, superstitions and prejudices to overcome. The drudgery of sorting, of selecting which articles to discard and which are worth keeping, does not belong exclusively to the housewife at spring cleaning time. The world may now be said to be going through housecleaning on a gigantic scale, and the disordered rooms present a challenge for every citizen of every country.

Do we realize our potential ability to answer that challenge? Each June our universities pour out thousands of graduates; educated imperfectly, perhaps, by some standards, but nevertheless educated far beyond the common run of citizenry in other countries. A great many of these graduates have wanted an education badly enough to work and sacrifice immediate pleasures for it. They have cried out for bread, and we have dangled prosperity before them. There is nothing inherently wrong with prosperity, but it is not enough.

* * *

We, the parents of this generation of youth, expected to establish international harmony with the first World War, and when we found that it was not to be done so easily as that, we fell into a cynicism that was largely bitterness. We had thought too much of the end and not enough of the means; and in our disappointment we misled our children, who are now being unjustly blamed with apathy and low morale. They are merely repeating now the things we have taught them.

This is not a situation to be remedied by scolding. All young people are eager to build; and once they have recognized in this upheaval an opportunity to pioneer daringly and greatly, they will answer the challenge. Maybe, having appraised our blunders, the tides we have missed, they will do better than their elders. Perhaps, even, they may forgive our past blindness and let us have some little hand in the new structure.

But surely they will be able to see the truth: to realize that the "sorry scheme of things" is shattered more completely now than it has been in the memory of living man, and is theirs to remold. The comfortable suburban life to which we would have sentenced them has changed all at once to something real and dangerous and beautiful; something their pioneer ancestors would have regarded with respect!

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